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ABSTRACT

This is the fifth annual report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), covering the period July 1, 1975-June 30, 1976. Supporting studies described include: the role of the Library of Congress in the national network; the impact of Federal funding programs on public libraries; a national inventory of library needs; and the volume and characteristics of library photocopying. Implementation activities reported are: National Policy Issue Conference; Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE); National Bibliographic Control; State Library Agencies and the National Program; and Computer Network Protocol. Other activities are briefly discussed, e.g., the copyright compromise, cooperation with government agencies, regional library services, future plans, and administration and organization. Public Law 93-568, which authorizes the President to call a White House Conference on library and Information Science, is appended, as are lists of Commission members, staff and committees, officical resolutions of NCLIS, NCLIS publications, and a fiscal statement. (AF)

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National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

ED140799

ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS
1975 - 1976

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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January 18, 1977

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor of transmitting to you the fifth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The report is submitted in accordance with Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (Public Law 91–345 as amended by Public Law 93–29, Section 802).

The Commission marked a significant turning point in the direction of its activities at the end of the last fiscal year with the publication of its official program document, "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action." The National Program Document was submitted to the President and the Congress on the assumption that as a long-range planning document it would serve to assist the Administration and the Congress in the review, revision, and development of the Federal role in library and information service programs.

The program document, upon its publication, quickly received the support, in principle and concept, of the major professional library and information service associations: The American Library Association; The Association of Research Libraries; The Special Libraries Association; The American Society for Information Science; The Medical Library Association; The American Association of Law Libraries; and The National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services. The emphasis of the National Commission's efforts then shifted from program development to implementation. Actually, as the national program was in its later development stages, it became apparent that certain requirements would not be altered by further refinements, and implementation in these areas was begun. It was also apparent that much of the information that would be required for making implementation decisions was not currently available and that efforts to collect required data should begin immediately. Typical of these early activities were the support of conferences leading to the establishment of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE), and a study of interactions between traditional library services and new information services. During fiscal year 1976, data collection and implementation activities became the major thrust of the Commission's work.

Underway or initiated in fiscal year 1976 were studies of: the role of the Library of Congress in the national network; the impact of Federal funding programs on public libraries; an inventory of national library needs; and the volume and characteristics of library photocopying. In addition, NCLIS-sponsored task forces were formed to develop a program for providing ready access to periodicals and to develop protocols for computer communication between differing library network systems. At the same time, NCLIS was involved in other activities in the areas of continuing library and information science education, coordination of bibliographic control, resolution of copyright issues, and identification of significant issues to be addressed in the areas of national information policy. All of these activites have required intensive communication and coordination with other organizations—both government and nongovernment—with which the Commission has common interests. Both Commissioners and staff have devoted considerable time and energy to informing many organizations and the general public about the national program, soliciting comments and suggestions, and engaging in discussions of cooperative ventures.

The Commission wishes to take this opportunity to express its appreciation to you for your support of its work.

Sincerely,

Frederick Burkhardt
Chairman

Alphonse F. Trezza
Executive Director

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Introduction

This is the fifth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS); it covers the period July 1, 1975, through June 30, 1976.

With the publication, at the end of the last fiscal year, of its official program document, "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action," the Commission marked a significant turning point in the direction of its activities. For several years prior to that milestone, the Commission's emphasis had been on preparation of the program document, tapping the resources of the library/information science (LIS) community, as well as the community at large, for the input necessary for the development of a sound, workable program. With the publication of the program document—and its almost immediate acceptance by the major professional LIS associations—the emphasis shifted from program development to implementation. This was not, of course, the beginning of implementation. On the contrary, over a year earlier, as the program was approaching its present form, it became apparent that certain requirements would not be altered by further refinements, and implementation in these areas was begun. It was also apparent that a good deal of information that would be required for making implementation decisions was not currently available, so efforts to collect the required data were also begun. Typical of these early activities were the support of conferences leading to the establishment of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE) and a study of the interactions between traditional library services and new information services. However, during fiscal 1976, data collection and implementation activities became the major thrust of the Commission's work. Underway or initiated in fiscal 1976 were studies of: the role of the Library of Congress in the national network; the impact of federal funding programs on public libraries; an inventory of national library needs; and the volume and characteristics of library photocopying. NCLIS-sponsored task forces were formed to develop a program for providing ready access to periodicals and to develop protocols for computer communication between differing library network systems. At the same time, NCLIS was involved in other activities in the areas of continuing library and information science education, coordination of bibliographic control, resolution of copyright issues and identification of significant issues to be addressed by national information policy. All of these activities have required intensive communication and coordination with other organizations—both government and nongovernment—with which the Commission has common interests. Both Commissioners and staff have devoted considerable time and energy to informing many organizations and the general public about

the National Program, soliciting comments and suggestions, and engaging in discussions of cooperative ventures.

All of these activities are discussed herein, along with plans and recommendations for activities to be undertaken in the coming year.

The Framework: Elements of The National Program

A complete description of the Commission's program appears in *Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action*. Single copies of this document may be obtained from the Commission at 1717 K Street, N.W., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036. Single or multiple copies may also be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 20402 (Stock Number 052–003–0086–5, price $1.45). A summary of the program is contained in Appendix V of this report.

In order to establish a framework for the year's activities, only the basic elements of the program are quoted from the program document in this section.

The Ideal of Equal Opportunity of Access

In order to provide a long-term focus for its activities, the Commission has adopted the following ideal:

> To eventually provide every individual in the United States with equal opportunity of access to that part of the total information resource which will satisfy the individual's educational, working, cultural and leisure-time needs and interests, regardless of the individual's location, social or physical condition, or level of intellectual achievement.

The Basic Assumptions

Both the ideal and the program by which the Commission proposes to pursue that ideal are based on the following set of assumptions:

> First, that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be developed, strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. This national resource represents the cumulated and growing record of much of our nation's, and indeed, much of the world's, total cultural experience—intellectual, social, technological, and spiritual.
>
> Second, that all the people of the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement, and thereby for the progress of society.

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Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become, in due course, an integrated nationwide network.

Fourth, that the rights and interests of authors, publishers and other providers of information be recognized in the National Program in ways which maintain their economic and competitive viability.

Fifth, that legislation devised for the coherent development of library and information services will not undermine constitutionally-protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom, and will preserve local, state and regional autonomy.

The Program Objectives

In order to provide a framework for its quest for the ideal stated, the Commission has established the following program objectives:

1. Ensure that basic minimums of library and information services adequate to meet the needs of all local communities are satisfied.
2. Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.
3. Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.
4. Ensure basic and continuing education of personnel essential to the implementation of a National Program.
5. Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.
6. Encourage the private sector (comprising organizations which are not directly tax-supported) to become an active partner in the development of the National Program.
7. Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementating the national network and coordinating the National Program under the policy guidance of the National Commission.
8. Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Approach to Implementation

These eight objectives, while far more specific than the ideal goal, are only the bare bones of a framework for a National Program. The Commission's continuing responsibility for many years to come will

be the addition of flesh to this skeleton by promoting and steering the development of more specific, concrete objectives as studies and experience provide the necessary information, and by encouraging the allocation of appropriate resources to the task.

While the pressing need for substantial and immediate improvement in library and information services might appear to some to require a revolutionary approach, i.e., a grand systems design and a call for large and precipitate expenditures, practical considerations dictate the choice of an evolutionary approach. In the first place, even in the unlikely event that the money could be found, there simply is not enough information available upon which to base such a design. In the second place, technological, economic, and sociological changes are charging down upon us at paces which approach—if they have not already reached—exponential rates. By the time such a grand design could be developed, funded, executed and put in place, it would already be obsolete. Finally, such a grand design would certainly give the impression—if not the substance—of a massive, monolithic Federal presence in library and information services, which is antithetical to the political and philosophical underpinnings of the Nation, and contrary to the expressed intent of the NCLIS to avoid any such authoritarian superstructure.

The evolutionary approach requires a kind of double vision. While one eye is focused on what is achievable now or in the immediate future, the other must remain firmly fixed on the eight objectives to insure that current activities fall within the framework and contribute to eventual attainment of the objectives. Fortunately, this is not as difficult as it might seem. At our present stage of making a beginning, there is a plethora of tasks that are both practicable and contribute to one or more of the objectives. The difficulty lies in identifying those which are "ripe" and in selecting from among these the ones to which we will apply our limited resources.

The first requirement is that any activity must be seminal; it must either provide basic information necessary for future decisions, or it must have broad or long range effects. The second requirement is, of course, that it must be affordable. Fortunately, the authorizing legislation for NCLIS did not strictly limit the Commission to its own appropriation. By enlisting direct and indirect support from other government agencies, from educational and professional institutions, from foundations, and from individuals, NCLIS has been able to extend its activities beyond what could be funded from its own budget, and at the same time, has obtained access to a larger body of expertise and has involved a larger community in its implementation efforts. In all of the Commission's current projects, the emphasis is on the application of existing resources in ways which further the National Program.

The descriptions of the studies, projects and other activities in the following sections indicate the application of these criteria. Contractual and fiscal data for current projects are summarized in Appendix IX of this report.

White House Conference On Library And Information Services

Public Law 93–568 assigns the responsibility for planning and conducting the White House Conference to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The Commission, during this fiscal year, continued its efforts to obtain funding for the White House Conference by requesting the $3½ million appropriation needed. It had been hoped that the request would be approved and would be included in the fiscal year 1976 supplemental appropriation bill. The request, unfortunately, was not allowed, but recent discussions with the Administration give us every reason to believe that the President will issue the "call" for the conference shortly and that the appropriation request will be considered for inclusion in the fiscal year 1977 supplemental appropriation bill.

In early 1975, in accordance with Public Law 93–568, the President Pro-Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House each appointed five persons to serve on the White House Conference Advisory Committee. In addition, the Chairman of the NCLIS designated three Commissioners to serve as members of the Advisory Committee. Appendix VI, part B, lists the names of those appointed. An additional 15 persons are to be appointed by the President. He has not, as yet, announced his appointments to the Advisory Committee, although recent discussions with the Administration lead us to believe that the appointments will be made later this year.

Many states have already begun preliminary planning for their state conferences. State committees representing librarians, trustees, information specialists, industry representatives, and other groups have been organized. Program planning using the Commission's National Program Document and the states' existing five-year plans developed as a Library Services and Construction Act requirement is underway. In addition, interest and activity by the American Library Association has resulted in the publication of a document "Have A . . . LIBRISCON; A Planning Guide."

The White House Conference—and the state and territorial conferences which will precede it—is considered by the Commission to be a vital element in its plans for implementing a national program. It will provide the means for the citizens of each state to assess their needs and resources, establish their priorities and report their conclusions in a common format which will enable the integration of data into a coherent picture of the needs of the nation as a whole. The importance of the state and territorial conferences cannot be underestimated because each has a different set of problems, different resources, and a different set of priorities which only its citizens are in a position to evaluate. The potential influence and effect of these conferences on the National Program is obvious.

Supporting Studies

Elements of Information Resources Policy: Library and Other Information Services

This study had, as its purpose, to examine likely relationships between traditional library services and new information services in order to identify technological, economic and organizational aspects of these services that are key to determining where and on what terms people get access to information they need. The report was to emphasize possible interactions among these services, identify public policy directions the Commission might recommend to encourage interaction, and the likely consequences of these policies for the public.

The stated objectives of the study were: (1) to illuminate for the National Commission and the public, operational factors likely to affect costs and benefits of various allocations of service functions; (2) to identify the magnitude and direction of forces in play; and (3) to estimate their relative weight so that practical public policy alternatives and their consequences for the public can be better understood. While these objectives were not met with the degree of detail and specificity anticipated, the report does respond to the envisioned purposes with some thought-provoking observations.

It points out that the issues lie not so much in the conflict between the private and public sectors as in how funds flow, and who benefits from them. It is asserted, in other words, that the new (and largely private) information sector also receives funding from Federal sources, and thus, that the relationships between the various sectors in the information community, per se, should be of less concern than the question of how unique information resources, regardless of their base, can best be exploited.

The report also points out that the Commission's concerns should extend to a broader universe of library and information services than it had evidenced at the time of the report. This universe should include, the report contends, such realms as that of the telecommunications and computer industries, and Federal and court decisions on school and library tax equalization.

The report also contains observations that confirm two other acknowledged problems related to the subject: that costs in the library and information science field are rising more rapidly than elsewhere, and that present national policy is "fragmented, confused and often contradictory."

The report itself is 17 pages long; a 162-page appendix of text and numerous tables and figures attempts to substantiate and elaborate upon the findings of the seven major topics: (1) who is served; (2) who serves; (3) who pays how much; (4) unique collections; (5) growth

rates and priorities; (6) poor accounting practices, and (7) confused policies.

National Inventory of Library Needs

One of the most basic pieces of information needed for planning and implementing a National Program is a report of where we stand now with respect to where we ought to be. How adequate—or inadequate—are the library resources available now? A study to provide this baseline information was commissioned during the summer of 1975, and a final report is due by the end of 1976.

Fortunately, it has not been necessary to mount a massive survey to collect this information from libraries all over the country, since the regular Library General Information Survey (LIBGIS) program of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) provides a wealth of data on library resources. The really knotty problem which this study had to address was the establishment of norms against which to measure library resources so that the gap between what is needed and what is available could be measured. A similar inventory performed in 1965 under the aegis of the American Library Association (ALA) used the then extant standards promulgated by its subdivisions for academic, public and school libraries. However, neither those standards nor subsequent revisions were prepared as a coherent set, so there are inconsistencies among them. Further, it was felt that the three indicators used in the 1965 inventory (Number of Professional Staff; Number of Books in the Collection; and Annual Operating Expenditures) did not provide sufficient detail. A broadly representative advisory committee (see Appendix IX) to the new NCLIS study spent most of its time identifying the indicators to be used and then determining how the values would be assigned for each indicator. The indicators and the value assignments are derived not only from existing U.S. standards, but also from "minimum requirements" and "guidelines" established by various states and all other sources which could be identified. The indicators selected were (1) Staffing (subdivided into professional and support); (2) Collection; (3) Acquisitions (both of these include print and nonprint media); (4) Space; (5) Operating Expenditures; and (6) Hours of Service. All but the last of these are resource inputs, as were the indicators in the 1965 inventory. The last indicator was selected in recognition of the need for output service indicators. It is recognized that Hours of Service is by no means a sufficient measure of service output, but for the purpose of this study, the committee was constrained by the necessity of limiting its indicators to categories for which the data was available in the LIBGIS files.

It should be noted that the Commission feels very strongly that many important elements of library service are not being measured

in this study. Indeed, some of the most important elements are simply not subject to quantification. However, this does not eliminate the need for and value of quantitative measures when they can be obtained, as long as they are prudently used and their limitations are clearly recognized.

Preliminary, and still tentative, results indicate that although the total of Federal, state, and local funds committed to library service has more than doubled in constant dollars over the last ten years, there are still serious gaps between needs and resources. More than 10 million U.S. citizens have no in-person access to a public library and over a million elementary and secondary school children are attending schools without library media centers. Even where public or school library service is available, the collections are woefully inadequate, with the aggregate shortfall of available collections below needs for public libraries and school library media centers exceeding 40%. The final report, with the information on all indicators, will provide a sound basis for assessing the magnitude of the problem and for planning effective remedial programs.

The Role of the Library of Congress in the National Network

It is clear that the National Libraries (Congress, Agriculture, Medicine) must play major roles in any national program of library and information services. Among these, the role of the Library of Congress, because of the size and generality of its collections, is pivotal. To define that role as a basis for planning for the Commission, the Congress, and the Library itself, NCLIS and the Library of Congress have negotiated a five-part study to include: a review of the current status and plans of major library and network systems in the United States; a description of the requirements for successful network development; a review of the current status and plans for international bibliographic control; a study of efforts in national bibliographic control already underway at the Library of Congress; and a study of the national requirement for bibliographic products and services.

At a meeting early this year, the advisory committee for this study, which includes a broad cross-section of the library/information science community (see Appendix IX for names and affiliations) discussed at great length the assumptions, objectives and methodology of the study and identified specific areas to which particular attention should be given. The discussions also brought out additional points about intelligence forecasting, consideration of the ideal information system (the role of the Government and of the Library of Congress within this context, as well as the role of groups in the private sector), consideration of international trends, attention to cost-

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effectiveness and economic objectives (more processing per dollar is one objective), the leadership role of the Library of Congress in the entire national information picture, and the importance of wider sharing of cataloging data. With this significant input from the advisory committee, the study was off to an excellent start and is progressing well.

The final report of this study, expected in the late Fall of 1976, will define the near-term (five to seven years) role of the Library of Congress in the evolving national network and indicate recommended priorities for the steps to be taken to ensure that the Library of Congress fulfills that role.

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries

For many years, Federal categorical aid programs for libraries have been contributing to the improvement of libraries throughout the country. Recently, it has been proposed that such categorical programs be phased out and replaced by revenue sharing funds. The preponderance of information obtained by the Commission at its hearings and from professional and community sources indicates that revenue sharing has not been effective for libraries because it forces them to compete for limited funds with utilitarian community services such as fire, police, and health protection. While the Commission (as stated in the Program Document) feels strongly that categorical aid to libraries should be continued, it recognizes that factual information to confirm—or rebut—this feeling is necessary for the development of appropriate Federal and state legislation. At the same time, while the existing categorical aid programs have been very useful, it appears almost certain that the effectiveness of Federal categorical aid programs could be substantially improved by examining experience to date in their administration and making appropriate modifications and by consolidating, or at least coordinating, the various programs so that they form a coherent whole.

To provide the information necessary for these purposes, a study was commissioned in late 1975 to accomplish the following:

1. Evaluate the fiscal impact of general revenue sharing on libraries in the light of the Office of Revenue Sharing's actual use report, other revenue sharing studies, and generally available data on the status of local financing;
2. Evaluate the magnitude and effectiveness of Federal funding under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), administration at both the Federal and state level, including the Federal rules and regulations and their application, and the formulae for allocation of funds;

3. Make recommendations on the continuance of LSCA, and propose appropriate modifications;
4. Review the objectives of the Library Partnership Act prepared by the Administration in 1975, and comment on its viability as a supplement or substitute for LSCA Title III, and HEA, Title IIB;
5. Inventory relevant state programs for libraries showing for each of the years 1965 to present: amount authorized; amount appropriated; and the number and types of libraries participating. Show also number and types of libraries not participating in state aid programs with explanation as to why they do not receive state aid. Also, show correlation, if any, between state aid appropriation in any given year with Federal funding for libraries under LSCA, HEA II, and revenue sharing; and
6. Justify and recommend:
   a. A course of action for meeting the basic needs identified, so that minimal levels of resources and services will be achieved at the local level;
   b. A time-phased program of Federal and state financial support, together with appropriate guidelines and formulae to achieve Objective 1 in the National Program Document;
   c. The legislative requirements necessary to implement (b) above.

The final report of this study, expected to be available in December 1976, will provide, for the first time in a complete and coherent fashion, a survey of public library funding across the country with an analysis of developing trends and probable impacts.

Analysis of Library Photocopying

Crucial to the development of the National Program is resolution of the differences between librarians and publishers on the question of library photocopying of copyrighted materials. For years, the librarians have contended that the photocopying they have done does not harm the publishers, while the publishers have contended to the contrary, with each group citing studies to support its position. Curiously, there has been no consolidated national study encompassing all types of libraries, so that the true volume and characteristics of library photocopying are essentially unknown. In April 1975, the Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues (a group representing virtually every conceivable constituency with an interest in copyright that was jointly convened and chaired, beginning in 1974, by the Chairman of the Commission and the Register of Copyrights to provide a forum for resolving the impasse) found that its further progress was impeded by the lack of this information, so the Commission was asked to sponsor

such a study. With financial assistance from the Division of Science Information of the National Science Foundation (DSI/NSF), a contract for such a study, which also included a "feasibility test" of a royalty payment mechanism, was awarded in May 1976. A few weeks later, the Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) joined in the support of this effort by providing funds for a detailed analysis of a full year's data on interlibrary loans in the MINITEX system, which is a statewide network of the libraries of Minnesota. This additional analysis will provide a much more refined picture of library photocopying than would otherwise have been obtainable. The results of this eagerly awaited study are expected to be available in the summer of 1977.

Implementation Activities

National Policy Issues Conference

In March 1976, the President directed the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy to undertake a comprehensive study of the emerging issues of information policy and submit a report by September 1976 recommending how the Government should organize itself to address these issues. Critical issues to be examined include the multiple consequences of the economy's growing information sector, along with specific issues such as the impact of computer and related technologies, the relationship between privacy and freedom of information, and access to information and information delivery systems. Formulation of policy was not intended; only the identification of information policy issues which confront Federal policymakers.

Given this broad charge and a time constraints, the Committee was faced with a serious problem in trying to get adequate input from each of the many sectors that comprise the information community in time to be useful in preparing "recommendations on how the Federal Government should organize itself to deal with matters of information policy." Recognizing this problem and anxious to insure that the interests of the individual citizen, as well as those of for-profit and not-for-profit, private and public, and governmental and independent agencies, be effectiveiy served, NCLIS volunteered to organize a brief, but intensive, group conference to collect these diverse points of view. The Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy accepted the offer, and as the fiscal year ended, plans were being completed for a two-day conference, to which some 50 recognized, knowledgeable, and articulate spokesmen for as many constituencies were invited. It was anticipated that this conference, scheduled for early July, would provide valuable input for the report to the President of the Committee on the Rights of Privacy.

Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE)

CLENE is the earliest of the Commission's implementation activities and possibly the best known. It is clearly dedicated to implementing Objective 4, to "Ensure basic and continuing education of personnel essential to the implementation of the National Program." However, long before the National Program was published, it became apparent that there was a need for continuing education to update practicing library and information personnel on new and emerging disciplines in the field. Since it is they who for many years must be relied on to support and execute the development of the National Program, they must have the opportunity and the incentive to de-

velop their skills in the appropriate areas. Therefore, in 1973, NCLIS contracted for a study to develop recommendations for a nationwide program for continuing education for library and information science personnel.

The report of that study identifies those who need continuing education (i.e., virtually everyone in the field) and the priorities in terms of needed content (e.g., updating professional knowledge, management training, etc.). It also discusses the responsibilities, modes and methods, and obstacles to continuing education. The crux of the report, however, is the clear description of the four functions of CLENE (needs assessment and problem definition, information acquisition and coordination, program and resource development, and communications and delivery) and of the apparatus required to perform those functions.

At an NCLIS-sponsored invitational conference in October 1974, the recommendations of the report were enthusiastically endorsed by representatives of virtually every library and information science association and several state libraries. At a second NCLIS-sponsored conference in January 1975, the conferees constituted themselves an ad hoc Advisory Committee and proceeded to establish and pursue aggressively the following four goals for 1975–1976:

1. Creation of a Permanent Administrative Structure for CLENE
2. Establishment of Dues and Fees Structure
3. Development of Operational Mechanisms Required for the Implementation of CLENE
4. Identification of Funding Sources and Preparation of Proposals

During the year, these objectives were met with remarkable success. At the first official Assembly meeting, bylaws were approved, and an Advisory Committee, Board of Directors and Officers were elected. CLENE has been incorporated; staff has been selected; and four standing committees established. The dues structure has been established with six classes of membership, ranging from individual to State Library Agency (Support) members. A full range of activities in the development of operational mechanisms is under way, including: a survey and analysis to develop lists of needs and priorities; the acquisition of literature of continuing education and the design of a data base; the publication of proceedings, directories, bibliographies, and indexes; and an intensive public information program, which includes newsletters, presentations, feature articles, etc. In the area of identification of sources of funding, the success has been surprising. In addition to three grants already obtained from Federal agencies, CLENE has identified 23 foundations which have indicated or demonstrated an interest in funding library or continuing education activities.

These are unusual accomplishments for a first-year operation and they bode well for the future.

Since the second conference in January 1975, CLENE has been essentially an independent entity, requiring no financial support from NCLIS. The Vice Chairman of the Commission and the Executive Director maintain official liaison with the Executive Board of CLENE. The genesis of CLENE, therefore, provides an almost ideal model for many future activities, where NCLIS identifies a problem, provides the support for problem definition, solution development, and startup, and then steps back, allowing the professional community or some other public or private agency to continue the function free of constraint.

National Bibliographic Control

"National bibliographic control" is a term which is subject to serious misunderstanding. While it has been in common—and innocuous—use in the library community for many decades, it raises in the mind of the uninitiated specters of "Big Brother" and massive federal control of book contents, dissemination, etc. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Bibliographic control is simply the term used by librarians to describe the processes of establishing and maintaining a unique identification of each item of recorded knowledge—book, periodical, phonograph record, magnetic tape, film reel, etc,—providing intellectual access, via indexes, to each item, and specifying its location. The familiar file of catalog cards in the library is a product of these processes.

In the current environment, a catalog may be in the form of books, microforms, or even computer files, rather than solely card files, but the principle is the same. From the point of view of the National Program, the difficulty lies in the fact that almost every library has its own variations of how to describe a book, and the differences create confusion and uncertainty. If a book cannot be found in another library's catalog, it is difficult to determine whether the book is not in the collection, or whether it has simply been identified differently. The situation is even worse for non-print materials. If a national network is to operate effectively, it will be necessary to establish, for each kind of information, a standard minimum bibliographic description for use by the network. Each library could make whatever additions are required for special needs of its users, but every record submitted for network use would have to include at least the standard minimum description.

Hence, "national bibliographic control" is only the attempt to establish for each unit of information-bearing media (book, tape,

disc, reel, etc.) a sufficiently detailed unique identification to serve all purposes, either as given or with appropriate additions.

The NCLIS interest in this activity is obvious. Its direct participation began with a conference, jointly sponsored by the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Council on Library Resources (CLR), and the NCLIS in April of 1974 to develop a set of objectives for achieving national bibliographic control. Shortly after the conference, acting on one of its recommendations, NCLIS joined with NSF and CLR in supporting a permanent body to monitor and facilitate the attainment of national bibliographic control. Originally constituted as the Advisory Group on National Bibliographic Control, its name was changed at the close of fiscal 1976 to the Committee for Coordination of National Bibliographic Control.

In addition to its own deliberations, the Committee initiates action in one of four modes. It may, after careful deliberation and development of a detailed charge, commission a working party to do a detailed study on a problem and produce recommendations. Two such working parties are currently in action: one on the problem of a national name authority file (unique, authoritative identification of authors, organizations, etc.); and the other on the development of a format for bibliographic records for journal articles and technical reports. For problems of narrower scope, a single individual may be commissioned to do a study. One such study, on the potential for use in libraries of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), is currently underway. A third mode, used for major problems which are insufficiently refined for one of the other approaches, is the convening of a meeting of representative experts from concerned communities to discuss the requirements for an examination of the problem. The Committee sponsored a preliminary meeting of this kind recently on the problem of the use of bar codes on bibliographic materials. When the report of that meeting is completed, a larger meeting will be held to determine what, if anything, should be done. The final mode is applied when a formal standard is needed, and sufficient preliminary work has been done to permit the drafting of one. In such cases, the Committee forwards the available material to the appropriate standards body with a request for action. In accordance with this policy, the Committee has referred the development of a standard for holdings statements for serials to the Z39 Committee of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). A subcommittee of Z39 was formed and has already produced several drafts of a standard.

By thus moving simultaneously on a number of fronts, the Committee for Coordination of National Bibliographic Control is making a major contribution to the National Program. This is not an area in which dramatic, short-term gains can be expected, but a sure and steady pace is being maintained.

Task Force on a National Periodicals System

The identification, intellectual access, and location information provided by establishing national bibliographic control, as discussed in the previous section, would be pointless unless, at the same time, means were provided for users to obtain physical access to copies of the resources so controlled.

Recognizing this, in April 1975, the Commission called a conference to obtain input and reaction from the library/information community to two recent studies [1, 2] of the problems of physical access, and to develop approaches to implementing the recommendations of these studies. This conference, which brought together representatives of virtually every concerned community, determined first that there were three distinct subsets of resources which should be considered separately: monographs (principally conventional books); serials/periodicals (principally scholarly journals); and nonprint media (most other materials). After breaking into groups to discuss the three subsets separately, the conference reconvened as a whole, quickly reached the consensus that the most critical problem was access to serials, and recommended that action be taken promptly to improve the provision of copies of articles from periodicals.

In response to this recommendation, NCLIS established, in January 1976, a task force to develop plans for a national system for the provision of periodical materials. An idea of the magnitude of the task confronting the task force can be obtained from consideration of some of the numbers. It is estimated that to fill over 95% of the requests for journal articles from current titles would require a collection of 45,000 titles. A "title" is not an issue; a "title" includes all issues of a journal from its inception to its demise. A current title is a journal which is still being published, whether it began publishing this year or over a century ago. Further, since requests for current titles account for only 75% of the total demand, one must add to the collection all of the noncurrent titles (i.e. those which have ceased publication). This increases the size of the required collection to about 100,000 titles. Fortunately, the demand is not evenly distributed across all titles. Actual use patterns indicate that 50% of requests for current titles could be satisfied with a collection of only 2,000 titles and 90% would be satisfied from a collection of 10,000 titles. Further, the overwhelming majority of requests are for articles published in the last five to ten years. These facts bring the problem down to a manageable size.

The members of the Task Force (see Appendix IX) have made remarkable progress in their first six months. They have established

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[1] "Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program," A Study Prepared for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, by Westat, Inc., Rockville, Maryland, 1974.

[2] Palmour, Vernon E., Bellassai, Marcia C., and Gary, Lucy, "Access to Periodical Resources: A National Plan," Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C. February 1974.

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six specific goals, including improved access and delivery, reduction of burden on large net lenders, and more effective use of library funds. They have established seven service requirements including comprehensive coverage, value of content, rather than language, as a selection criterion, the use of all available means of communication and transmission, and flexibility to develop new services in response to changing requirements and technology. They have also enumerated nine criteria for evaluating various alternatives, including acceptability to the community, legal bases, governance, performance, etc. Applying these criteria to a variety of proposed mechanisms, the task force has concluded that a hierarchical system of three levels will best meet the needs of the library community. Initial services will come at the state and regional levels. It is estimated that between 75–80% of the requests can be filled at this level. The resources of last resort for little-used titles will be a combination of existing strong collections (i.e., the Library of Congress and major research libraries) with a bibliographic system such as CONSER (Conversion of Serials) to provide location data. It is estimated that between 5–8% of the requests will be filled at this level. The level between the state and regional levels and the level of last resort will be a dedicated National Periodicals Center managed by the Library of Congress, probably initially located in rented quarters, and consisting of 45,000 titles. This level is expected to fill the approximately 20% of the needs not filled by the other two levels, as well as the initial 75–80% of level one when not otherwise available. The Center would be phased in over a period of time, with the assembly of dedicated collections starting on a given date and service starting approximately one year later. Within five years, this system is expected to remove almost all of the burden from the heavy net lenders, leaving them free to cope more efficiently with requests for the more esoteric and little-used materials.

The final report of the Task Force is due in January 1977, and it is hoped that a start on implementation can be made before the end of the calendar year.

State Library Agencies and the National Program: A Management Institute

The National Program, consonant with the political structure of the United States, presumes major involvement and responsibility at the state level in developing a coherent plan for library and information services for all citizens. A primary role in this involvement will fall on the state library agency, which, to quote the National Program, "must assume the responsibility as the coordinator of such development for all types of libraries and information activities within the state." To fulfill this role adequately, the directors of the state library agencies and their principal staffs must be skilled in long range planning,

evaluation, and management. In the early 70's, the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources sponsored an Institute for Statewide Planning and Evaluation to provide these skills to state library agency personnel, who were required to prepare 5-year plans to qualify for funds under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). However, since this Institute was conducted, there has been no mechanism for continuing education of state library agency personnel in such rapidly changing management areas as: decision-making; organizational development; systems planning; allocation of resources; etc. Moreover, since the closing of the Insitute, there has been a turnover of nearly 60% in state library agency personnel at the top administrative level. Obviously, there is an urgent need for updating the skills of state librarians and staff who participated in the earlier institute and, more importantly, developing the basic skills in the nearly two-thirds who have not had the benefit of the earlier training.

To help fill this need, NCLIS has awarded a contract to the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh to develop and conduct such an institute in two-phases. The first phase will consist of two sessions: the first, an intensive management training program for state library agency heads only; and the second, a training session in the basic concepts of planning, implementing, and evaluating for new state librarians and key staff members. During the first phase, input from the participants will be solicited and the results will be carefully analyzed as a basis for the design of the second phase, which will be a series of regional workshops on applied planning to reinforce with actual practice the concepts developed in the first phase.

The first session is scheduled for December 1976, with the second following in the Spring of 1977. The second phase sessions will be scheduled after the Spring meeting is held and evaluations completed.

Computer Network Standard Protocol

The achievement of standardized bibliographic identity by the Committee on Coordination of Bibliographic Control will have only limited value unless machine readable embodiments of these records can be transferred among systems and among computers. Further, the operation of the national network will require the transfer of a large volume of other messages among different networks, systems, and terminals, in addition to bibliographic records.

Existing data base networks are generally in what is called a star configuration. That is, a computer and mass storage equipment, in which the data base(s) and software reside, form a core or hub from which data links to terminals radiate like the spokes of a wheel. The terminals communicate with the hub directly, but can communicate with each other only through the host computer at the hub.

Unfortunately, the user who requires the high speed, local editing capability and extended character set of the so-called "intelligent" terminal—and these are required for most library information applications—finds himself tied to a single hub, a particular body of software, and a particular brand of hardware. If the particular hub does not carry all of the data bases of interest to a particular user—and none does—he will probably require another terminal to gain access to another hub. Access to multiple hubs can be achieved by dial-up, using a "dumb" or Teletype-equivalent terminal or by utilizing multiple terminals, but only at the sacrifice of economy, local editing capability, use of an extended character set, and transmission speed, with consequent severe reductions in capability and very large increases in communications costs.

For an efficient national network, means must be provided which will permit: terminals connected to one hub center to communicate with terminals connected to another hub center; terminals connected to one hub center to access data from another hub center; and on-line exchange of data records among hub centers. The means should also be transparent to the user; that is, it should not require him to cope with the dozens of different communication protocols and coding schemes currently extant or even be aware of the fact that he is communicating with a different kind of computer. Nor can it be tied to a particular character framing (i.e., 8-bit characters) or a particular communications medium or network (i.e., Tymshare, Telenet, AT&T, etc.), or even limited to character representation.

Some preliminary work on developing a computer-to-computer protocol for this purpose has been done by the Telecommunications Committee of the Information Science and Automation Division (ISAD) of the American Library Association (ALA), but limited as it is to two meetings a year, the committee would be unable to complete the task in a reasonable time.

In order to expedite the development of the protocol, NCLIS entered into an agreement with the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology (ICST) of the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) for ICST to administer a task force which would be charged with completing the task within a year. The task force will use as a base the work done by ISAD, and will submit its recommendations to ALA, the American Society for Information Science (ASIS), and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in the form of a proposal for a national standard, in addition to its report to NCLIS The adoption of such a standard will be a key link in the preparations for a national network.

Other Activities

The Copyright Compromise

Achieving a rational and equitable accommodation between the owners of copyrights and the users of copyrighted materials, principally libraries, on the question of photocopying is essential to the National Program. The days have long since passed when a library could aspire to maintaining in its own holdings most of what a user might want, even if that were ever a realistic ambition. While a given library should have in its collection all materials for which it has a reasonable frequency of need, there will always be materials for which the need, while real, is too infrequent to warrant the library maintaining those materials in its collection. This is particularly true for periodicals, of which there are tens of thousands in current publication. For a library to maintain a subscription to a periodical for which the demand may be only one or two articles a year—or even less—would be a poor use of both acquisitions funds and storage space. Such infrequent needs for both books and periodicals have been met by borrowing from another library which had the item. However, when a library, which has enough demand for a periodical to warrant a subscription, or for a book to warrant purchase, lends an issue—or a volume—to another library, it is depriving its own users of access to that material. Since the advent of inexpensive photocopying, requests for "loans"—of periodical articles, at least—have been filled almost exclusively by making and transmitting a photocopy of only the particular article requested, thus maintaining access to the periodical for the users of the lending library, avoiding possible loss or mutilation, and sharply reducing shipping and recordkeeping costs.

As the practice of photocopying periodical articles burgeoned in response to the growing volume of material being published and the improved access being provided by announcement journals, computer searches, selective dissemination of information, and finally, on-line searching, publishers began complaining that such photocopying was depriving them of subscription revenues which they needed to continue publishing. The librarians contended that this was not the case, and that if a library found itself having to request articles from a journal with any frequency, it would subscribe rather than encounter the delays entailed in interlibrary loan. Neither side was able to convince the other of the rightness of its position.

When Congress began considering revision of the 1909 Copyright Law in the early 1960's publishers and librarians each urged that their respective positions be incorporated into the revision. Congress, offered only an either/or situation, refused to take sides. Similarly, when the Supreme Court decided the suit which Williams & Wilkins had filed against the National Library of Medicine (NLM) for

unauthorized photocopying, it was clearly stated that the decision was made on the basis of the merits of the particular case and that it was not to become a precedent. Both the Supreme Court and Congress urged the parties in contention on the photocopying issue to discuss the matter among themselves and come to some kind of agreement.

In order to provide a continuing forum for these discussions, the Chairman of NCLIS and the Register of Copyrights jointly convened and chaired a continuing Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues, to which representatives of virtually every conceivable constituency with an interest in the problem were invited. The level of participation in the four meetings held so far and the interest in seeking an accommodation have been remarkable. Early recognition of the lack of mutually acceptable data on the volume and characteristics of photocopying led directly to the photocopying study discussed earlier, and the Conference is currently in recess awaiting the results of that study.

Meanwhile, Congress continued its development of a new copyright law and added to the charge of the newly created Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) a requirement for an investigation of the photocopying problem. When it seemed that the passage of new legislation would occur before either CONTU or NCLIS could complete their investigations, NCLIS suggested that a provision for review of the photocopying provisions at intervals of no more than five years be incorporated into the legislation (see Appendix VII). As of this writing such a provision has been added to the House version of the bill.

At the same time, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and Williams & Wilkins, the lawsuit over, began discussion of accommodations, and shortly expanded the scope of participation in those discussions to include NCLIS, the Copyright Office, and representatives of key constituencies in the library and publishing fields, many of whom were already working together on the advisory committee to the NCLIS photocopying study. At the final meeting of this group, the attendees included staff members of the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice of the House Committee on the Judiciary, which was still working on the copyright revision. From discussions in which they participated, as well as material from earlier efforts, the staff subsequently developed modifications to the language of the bill which allowed photocopying for interlibrary loan, but provided protection for copyright holders from abuse of this privilege. Wisely, the legislation omitted detailed criteria, but CONTU was asked to develop, in consultation with interested parties, detailed guidelines which were to be incorporated in the Committee report. This was done, and the legislative language and guidelines have been accepted—albeit somewhat reluctantly—by both the librarians and the publishers. Months and years of effort were finally

rewarded. The revised bill was passed by the House, and as the fiscal year ended, prospects were excellent for a new copyright law to be enacted before the end of the calendar year.

Clearly the study and discussion of copyright are far from ended. The accommodations reached this year seem workable in the current environment, but there is much that still needs to be determined. The NCLIS photocopy study, which will shed a great deal of light on the real situation by providing more complete and more precise information than is now available, might indicate possible changes. Further, the current environment is unlikely to remain stable. The onrush of technological change could well impose major changes on the entire system of scientific and technical communication within the next five to ten years. NCLIS will be tracking developments carefully and continuously re-evaluating their implications for copyright law and practice.

Tuesday at the White House

In September 1975, the Executive Director and the Vice Chairman of NCLIS participated in a "Tuesday at the White House" Conference on the Federal Role in Library Activities. Also participating were representatives of a variety of library and information communities, the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, the National Agricultural Library, government agencies such as the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, and White House Staff. The Executive Director made a presentation about the Commission, the National Program, and especially emphasized the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. The White House staff was receptive and positive in its response to the discussion on the purposes and importance of the White House Conference.

The meeting was successful in that it opened up lines of communication among the various groups, provided the first signs of reconsideration by the Administration of its earlier decision not to call the White House Conference and also led to closer ties and cooperation between NCLIS and the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources.

Regional Library Services Program Officers' Meeting

The Library Services Program Officers of the ten Regional Offices of the Office of Education are natural foci for communication of library and information plans and programs to the state library agencies in their respective regions. Both the National Program and the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (PL 93-568 Appendix VI, Part A) impose significant responsibilities on State governments, so it is important that early and effective communications be established on plans and requirements for implementation

of the National Program and the role of the state conferences which will precede the White House Conference, in helping to structure that implementation. Recognizing the valuable role that Regional Library Services Program Officers can play in this communication, NCLIS, with the approval and cooperation of the Office of Education, convened in Chicago in September 1975 a two-day meeting which brought together the Regional Library Services Program Officers and members of the library information community to discuss the most effective means of developing and disseminating guidelines for the state conferences which would promote consistency of content and format of the conference reports.

At the conference, it was quickly agreed that, in view of the experience of state library agencies holding statewide conferences, and in the interest of saving time and funds, plans for 10 regional meetings designed to work with the states should be dropped and that a guideline document should be prepared for early dissemination to all state library agencies. The remainder of the meeting was devoted to developing recommendations for the content and format of the guideline document. From the recommendations of the meeting, the ALA White House Conference Planning Committee produced a planning guide, "Have a LIBRISCON!" which was published by ALA and widely disseminated in January 1976. Much more remains to be done, of course, but additional effort must await the appropriation of funds for the White House Conference.

Library and Information Services for Native Americans

During the year, NCLIS continued its investigation into the problem of providing adequate library and information services for Native Americans. One of the key questions is the determination of these needs as perceived by the Indians themselves. Site visits by a committee of Commissioners were initially considered, but after consultation with Indian organizations and with experts in the Department of the Interior and in the Smithsonian Institution, it was decided that a more effective procedure would be the establishment of a task force, including Native Americans and experts from various institutions, to explore these needs and perceptions. Two or three site visits are planned for 1977 as part of this investigation.

Meanwhile, progress is being made in some agencies. For several years, the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources has been funding the training of Indian librarians under Title II–B of the Higher Education Act and has spent well over a million dollars on institutes and fellowships which have produced nearly 200 trained librarians. Proposals have also been made to amend the regulations governing the administration of Title IV (Indian Education) of the Education

Amendments Act to provide specific authorization for library-related programs and training.

Cooperation with Other Government Agencies

There are a great many agencies of the Federal Government which are involved with library/information programs in one way or another. In keeping with Objective 5 of the National Program, to "coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service," NCLIS has established communication and developed cooperative programs with a number of such agencies. The following list, which is by no means complete, indicates the scope of some of these activities.

Library of Congress—In addition to the fact that the Librarian of Congress is, by law, a member of the Commission, there is considerable activity and communication between NCLIS and LC. The study of the near-term role of LC in the national network is the most formal current arrangement, but less formal cooperation is an almost daily activity. LC is represented on all of the NCLIS Task Forces and on many of the advisory committees of contracts and study projects. Cooperation with the Register of Copyrights has already been detailed and Commission members and staff frequently consult—and are consulted by—the staff of various LC Divisions on matters of mutual interest.

National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU)—The commonality of interests between NCLIS and CONTU is obvious, and the two Commissions have worked closely together since the inception of CONTU in September 1975. The largest cooperative effort to date is CONTU's funding of an amendment to the NCLIS Photocopy Study, which benefitted both Commissions by improving the precision of the study for NCLIS and providing a convenient and economical vehicle for CONTU to obtain special information which it needed. NCLIS Commissioners and/or staff have participated in nearly every meeting of CONTU as well as in conferences and meetings sponsored by CONTU. NCLIS staff was instrumental in obtaining the services of the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) to provide a three-day tutorial on information science and automation for CONTU Commissioners.

Office of Libraries and Learning Resources (OLLR)—This organization has the basic responsibility for library programs within the Office of Education, including the administration of categorical grants under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), the Higher Education Act (HEA), the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), etc., so there is a strong mutual interest between NCLIS and OLLR in the other's programs. The two organizations have maintained regular communication and cooperation, with staff members of each serving on the other's task forces

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and project advisory committees. Recently, with the support and cooperation of the Commissioner of Education and the Acting Director of OLLR, arrangements were made for NCLIS to act as an informal advisory committee to OLLR, establishing even closer ties for the future.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)—This unit in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is responsible for collecting national statistics on all matters related to education. Members of NCES staff have provided valuable assistance to NCLIS in developing studies with statistical content as well as serving on proposal evaluation teams and advisory committees for NCLIS projects.

As a result of proposals jointly developed by NCLIS and CONTU, future Library General Information Survey (LIBGIS) questionnaires will have additional detail on library photocopying to provide for updating the results of the photocopy study and for spotting developing trends in photocopying.

Division of Science Information (DSI)—This component of the National Science Foundation was an early and active cooperator with NCLIS. One of their staff, Andrew Aines, is one of the original NCLIS Commissioners and as a result, there has been constant interaction between the two agencies. In addition to co-sponsoring the photocopy study and the Committee for Coordination of National Bibliographic Control, DSI has frequently requested the participation of NCLIS Commissioners and staff in its seminars, forums, conferences and advisory committees, and NCLIS has extended similar invitations to DSI. Because of the close interrelationship between the two programs, a great deal of care is taken to keep each informed of ongoing and planned activities of the other so as to enhance complementarity and avoid duplication.

Mention has already been made of cooperative activities with the National Bureau of Standards, the National Library of Medicine, and the Domestic Council. In addition, NCLIS is a member of: the Federal Library Committee (FLC); the Government Advisory Committee on International Book and Library Programs (GAC); the Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE); and the Librarians Technical Committee (LTC) of the Washington Metropolitan Area Council of Governments (COG) and one or more NCLIS staff members attend most of these meetings. On a less regular basis, NCLIS has in the past year consulted or been consulted by a variety of other organizations, such as: the National Agricultural Library (NAL), the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), ACTION, the Commission on Federal Paperwork, the Bureau of Adult Education (BOAE) of the Office of Education, the National Archives Service (NAS), the National Institute of Education (NIE), and many others. The Commission is also in frequent contact with the Congress, both in the form

of formal testimony and resolutions (see Appendix VII) pertaining to library and information related matters, and through informal contact with Members and their staffs. More and more frequently, letters from citizens on library matters are referred by both the Congress and the White House to the Commission for response, or for preparation of material from which a response will be made.

Outside of the Federal sector, there is growing cooperative activity with State and local governments. The management institute for chief officers of state library agencies is the most formal of these so far, but a steady stream of correspondence and telephone calls between NCLIS and state and local government representatives, and the presence of many such representatives on various advisory committees and task forces, are indications of the burgeoning interest at these levels.

Communication with the Library and Information Service Community

The success of the National Program depends absolutely on "grass roots" support from the library and information communities and the interest and enthusiasm from those communities has been heartening. Within a few months after the publication of the National Program, it had been endorsed in principle and concept by virtually every major professional association in the library/information community, and staff and Commissioners have been inundated with requests to appear to discuss the National Program. Whenever possible, Commissioners and staff have accepted such requests and have spoken to attentive, supportive audiences. To conserve travel funds, the inviting organization is generally asked to pay expenses when travel is required, but this has had no perceptible impact on the growing stream of invitations. NCLIS has been officially represented at virtually every annual meeting of a national library/information organization since the publication of the National Program. Presentations have been made at dozens of state and local level meetings from one end of the country to the other, as well as at a number of meetings of regional consortia and networks. Schools of library and information science have extended numerous invitations for guest lectures. Nor has the communication been solely from NCLIS to the community; in addition to feedback at numerous meetings, visits have been made and information solicited from such organizations as: the Association of Research Libraries; the Research Libraries Group; the American Library Association; the Ohio College Library Center; several state libraries; the Information Industry Association; the Council on Library Resources; and the American Chemical Society. Whenever there is a conference, seminar, or forum in the library/information field on matters of national policy or planning, or dealing with matters

of national significance, such as copyright, networking, or the public/private interface, NCLIS is expected to participate and usually does.

Since, for the present, implementation of the National Program must depend upon voluntary cooperation and the use of existing resources in ways which further the Program, such extensive communication is the prime mechanism available to NCLIS for promoting implementation. The Commission feels—and it has proven to be the case—that developing an understanding of the National Program engenders the desire to participate and leads to modification of programs by individuals and institutions to fit into the framework of the eight objectives.

Future Plans

To some extent, the future plans of NCLIS depend on the results of the studies now underway. In the late fall and early winter, final reports of several studies will become available and their results will undoubtedly influence the direction of subsequent efforts. Still another contingency is the possibility that the White House Conference on Library and Information Services will be called and funded during the next fiscal year. While this Conference will have its own staff and budget, acquiring this staff and getting them started will require substantial effort on the part of both NCLIS staff and Commissioners. Further, since the ultimate responsibility for the Conference rests with NCLIS, there will be a continuing effort of direction and oversight. NCLIS looks to the White House Conference, particularly the state and territorial conferences which will precede the National Conference, to revise and evaluate individual state plans, programs, and priorities, which will serve state needs and goals as well as form the basis for the implementation of the National Program. This body of data could be assembled no other way.

In addition to possible follow-ons from current studies, there are several new areas in which projects will be initiated during Fiscal Year 1977. Probably the first of these will be a project to develop goals, objectives and functional specifications for the bibliographic control of nonprint media, as well as an inventory of existing bibliographic data bases for nonprint media. This is in response to one of the recommendations of the April 1975 conference which also resulted in the Task Force on a National Periodicals System. Also projected is a task force to examine the interaction between the Government and the private sector with the purpose of encouraging pluralism in national information processes and minimizing friction between the two sectors. This task force would:

1. identify whatever studies are needed to determine the facts regarding the extent and the causes of conflict and friction between the governmental and nongovernmental information service sectors;
2. analyze and record such trends and developments that will increase or decrease intersectoral friction; and
3. make recommendations to policy makers and the information community, public and private, that will tend to reduce or avert undesirable conflict, permit healthy competition, and encourage reasonable cooperation between the sectors.

A second projected task force is one on school library media programs. This task force would review the state of networking in school library media programs nationwide and develop a position paper which will

delineate the role of the school library media program, within the National Program.

NCLIS has, for some time, been maintaining close communication and cooperating with other countries (such as Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and Australia) which have—or are developing—national plans for library and information services. A third proposed task force would examine such activities, as well as the activities of international bodies such as UNESCO, the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), the Federation Internationale de Documentation (FID), etc., in order to define more specifically the role of NCLIS in international affairs and the relationship of the National Program to similar international activities.

It is anticipated that the results of these and current studies will provide the basis upon which NCLIS can begin developing proposals for modifying existing legislation and/or proposing new legislation which will provide more effective support for library and information services within the United States.

Administration And Organization

A number of significant changes occurred in the Commission membership in fiscal 1976. The terms of Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman of the Commission, and President Emeritus of the American Council of Learned Societies, Dr. William O. Baker, President, Bell Telephone Laboratories, and Leslie W. Dunlap, Dean, Library Administration, The University of Iowa Libraries expired, and Harold C. Crotty, President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees resigned. Mrs. Marian P. Leith, Assistant Director and Federal/Program Director, State Library, North Carolina, and Mrs. Mildred E. Younger, Member, Board of Directors, Los Angeles Library Association, were appointed for five-year terms to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of Dr. Baker and Dean Dunlap. Mr. Ralph A. Renick, Vice President/News Director, WTVJ, Miami, Florida, was appointed to fill the remainder of Mr. Crotty's term. Dr. Burkhardt was reappointed as Chairman for a five-year term.

Fiscal Year 1976 saw NCLIS obtain the first substantial increase in its budget since its inception, with an appropriation of $468,000, along with authorization for two additional professional positions. The impact of this increase could not be felt until January 1976, when the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies Appropriations, of which the NCLIS appropriation was part, was passed.

On May 3, 1976, Ruth L. Tighe joined the staff as a Research Associate, filling one of the newly authorized positions. Ms. Tighe, formerly Assistant Director for Field Operations at New England Library Information Network (NELINET) in Wellesley, Massachusetts, received her MLS from the Columbia University School of Library Service in 1967, and had worked as reference librarian in the Harvard College Library before joining the NELINET staff in 1972. She has a long record of active participation in both the American Library Association (ALA) and the American Society for Information Science (ASIS). She recently chaired the ASIS 1975 Annual Meeting and is a candidate for the ALA Council for a term beginning in July 1976.

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970
As amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802, May 3, 1973

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act". National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate; Advice to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries; Studies, surveys, etc.

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Terms of office.

Compensation, travel expenses.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such

service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service. 35 F.R. 6247. 83 Stat. 190.

(c)(1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act. Professional and technical personnel, appointment. 80 Stat. 378.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix II

List of Commission Members [1]

Frederick Burkhardt (Chairman),[2] President-Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies, Bennington, Vermont (1980)[3]

Bessie Boehm Moore (Vice-Chairman),[4] Coordinator, Economic and Environmental Education, State Department of Education, Little Rock, Arkansas (1978)

Andrew A. Aines, Senior Staff Associate, Division of Science Information, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. (1976)

Joseph Becker, President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Los Angeles, California (1979)

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.[5]

Daniel W. Casey, Member, New York State Board of Regents Advisory Council on Libraries, and Past President of the American Library Trustee Association, Syracuse, New York (1978)

Carlos A. Cuadra, General Manager, SDC Search Service, System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California (1979)

Martin Goland, President, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas (1977)

Marian P. Leith, Assistant Director, and Federal Program Director, State Library, North Carolina (1980)

Louis A. Lerner, Publisher, Lerner Home Newspapers, Chicago, Illinois (1977)

Ralph A. Renick, Vice-President/News Director, WTVJ, Miami, Florida (1977)

Catherine D. Scott, Librarian, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (1976)

John E. Velde, Jr., Hollywood, California, and Peoria, Illinois (1979)

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California (1978)

Mildred E. Younger, Member, Board of Directors, Los Angeles Library Association, Los Angeles, California (1980)

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[1] Appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.
[2] Designated by the President.
[3] Expiration date of current appointment in parentheses.
[4] Elected by Commission Members.
[5] Ex Officio Member.

Appendix III

List of Commission Staff

Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Director (1974–)[1]

Douglas S. Price, Deputy Director (1975–)

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Director (1971–)

Ruth L. Tighe, Research Associate (1976–)

Barbara K. Cranwell (1972–)

Carl C. Thompson (1974–)

Martha D. Quigley, Part-Time (1974–)

[1] Year the person became a member of the NCLIS staff in parenthesis.

Appendix IV

Committees

American Indians—

Bessie Moore, *Chairman*
Martin Goland
Julia Wu

Copyright Information—

Martin Goland, *Chairman*
*John Lorenz
Catherine Scott

National Program for Library and Information Services: Implementation—

Joseph Becker, *Chairman*
Frederick Burkhardt
Carlos Cuadra
*John Lorenz
Bessie Moore

Private Sector—

Andrew Aines, *Chairman*
Joseph Becker
Frederick Burkhardt
Carlos Cuadra

Public Information—

Louis Lerner, *Chairman*
Daniel Casey
Catherine Scott
John E. Velde, Jr.

White House Conference Committee—

John E. Velde, Jr., *Chairman*
Louis Lerner
Bessie Moore

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*Through November 11, 1975.

Appendix V.

Toward A National Program For Library And Information Services: Goals For Action—A Summary

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposes a National Program for Library and Information Services based on five assumptions:

First, that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. This national resource is the cumulated and growing record of much of our nation's and, indeed, the world's total cultural experience—intellectual, social, technological, and spiritual.

Second, that all people of the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement, and thereby for the progress of society.

Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become, in due course, an integrated nationwide network.

Fourth, that the rights and interests of authors, publishers, and other providers of information be recognized in the national program in ways that maintain their economic and competitive viability.

Fifth, that legislation devised for the coherent development of library and information services will not undermine constitutionally-protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom, and will preserve local, state, and regional autonomy.

In consonance with these assumptions the Commission has developed two major program objectives: (1) to strengthen or create, where needed, the human and material resources that are supportive of high quality library and information services; and (2) to join together the library and information facilities in the country, through a common pattern of organization, uniform standards, and shared communications, to form a nationwide network.

The Need For A National Program for Library And Information Services

The Resources

Information, whether in the raw form of empirical data or in the highly processed form we call "knowledge," has come to be regarded as a national resource as critical to the nation's well-being and security as any natural resource, such as water or coal. The wealth of popular, intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in the libraries and information facilities of the United States is one of the great strengths of the Nation. But like many resources, knowledge resources, uncoordinated in growth and usage, are being wasted.

In advanced societies, a substantial part of the culture is handed down to successive generations in recorded forms. This resource consists of books, journals, and other texts; of audio and visual materials; and of smaller units of data that can be separately manipulated, as by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological extensions of written words, pictures and sounds. For example, a significant part of the country's information is now on film, on video tapes, and in computer files. As the Nation's knowledge grows and the number of records increases, our dependence upon the records increases, and the need to gain access to them becomes more crucial. No society can advance beyond a certain point without effective access to its collective memory of record; or, conversely, an advanced society that loses control of the record will regress.

The Need for Access

Ready access to information and knowledge is essential to individual advancement as well as to national growth. People are individuals, each with unique informational, educational, psychological, and social needs. The need for information is felt at all levels of society, regardless of an individual's location, social condition, or intellectual achievement. The Commission is especially aware that much more must be done to understand and to satisfy the needs of special constituencies, such as ethnic minorities, the economically disadvantaged, the uneducated, the physically handicapped, the very young and the very old, as well as scientists, scholars, doctors, businessmen, and other professionals. The right information provided when it is needed, where it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed, improves the ability of any individual, or business, or government agency, to make wise decisions.

The Challenge

America has an abundance of recorded information. However, this precious resource is concentrated in a relatively small number of locations, often inaccessible to millions of people, and is lying largely untapped. The challenge is to find the means for making these resources available to more people through a system which will provide effective identification, location, and distribution services. Many local library facilities, designed for other times and conditions, can no longer cope with the ever-increasing volume of information produced in this country and abroad, nor can they satisfy the rapidly changing needs of our society. The deteriorating ability of some information facilities to meet essential needs is alarming. The nation must take steps now to strengthen and organize these resources into a coherent nationwide system, or it might soon face information chaos.

The Influence of Technology

Libraries are affected by four new technologies: computers, micrographics, telecommunications, and audiovisual media. The use of computers, audiovisual media, and micrographics has already been pioneered, but the direct application of computers has been focused mainly on housekeeping functions. The computer's potential for recording, analyzing, and retrieving information itself has not yet been fully explored. Community Antenna Television (CATV) promises the subscriber, by means of many channels, two-way communications of both pictures and sound, facsimile services, and access to data processing. The nation's future ability to handle information will depend on how well and how rapidly we can integrate new technological methods and devices with the mainstream of information activities.

A Threshold Issue

Resolution of the complex problem of copyright is crucial to cooperative programs and networks among libraries as well as to the creativity and economic viability of authorship and publishing. The judicially constructed doctrine of "fair use" provides only a partial answer, and the eventual solution must reconcile the rights and interests of the providers of information with those of the consumers. New understandings about copying from network resources, especially in the context of new technologies for reproduction and distribution, are needed to enable the library community to satisfy its legal and moral obligations to the author and publisher while meeting its institutional responsibility to its patrons.

The Rationale for Federal Involvement

The national program blends user needs for information with information technology in order to provide equity of access to what is, in fact, a major national resource. The implementation of a workable national program will require close cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, between the state and local governments, and between Federal and state governments and the private sector. Such cooperation is most appropriately fostered through Federal legislation.

Current Problems of Libraries

There are almost 90,000 libraries in the United States today. They vary in size and complexity from small village facilities with only a few shelves of books for recreational reading to large research libraries with magnificent collections on many subjects. Collectively, they are the foundation on which a nationwide network should be built.

The current problems of Federal, public, special, school, college and university, research and state libraries, are detailed in the full text of the national program. The following principal concerns are generalized from testimony taken at the Commission's regional hearings, from research studies and reports, and from conferences with professional and lay groups.

(1) The growth of libraries in the United States has been fragmented and uneven, leading to waste and duplication of the National knowledge resource and, for lack of common standards, creating obstacles to a cohesive national system.

(2) The distribution of library services is correlated with that of population and financial support. While some people have easy access to rich resources, others still lack the most elementary forms of service.

(3) The problems of people who lack even the most basic information services or are served only marginally must be identified and addressed.

(4) There is a limit to self-sufficiency in the ability of any library, even the largest public or research library, to satisfy its constituents.

(5) Special libraries with work-related goals serve at present only limited clienteles.

(6) Greater collaboration should be developed among libraries and the commercial and other private sector distributors of the newer information services.

(7) Funding at evey level is inadequate. A major change in Federal policy is needed to ensure mutually reinforcing funding formulas.
(8) New Federal legislation should give local libraries the incentive to join larger systems outside of their immediate jurisdictions.

Some Concerns of the Private Sector

The phrase "private sector" includes libraries and other organizations, for-profit and not-for-profit, that produce, process, and distribute information. Through publishing, indexing, abstracting, and other services, they perform vital functions in information transfer. The "information industry" directly or indirectly affects all elements of society, and the Commission considers it essential that information activities in the public and private sectors work in harmony with one another in consonance with the national interest.

A major concern of the private sector is its economic viability in view of the possibility that the sharing of resources through networks implies a loss of potential sales. Librarians, on the other hand, claim that networks will lead to greater information use and, hence, to increased sales. The Commission believes that the creators and consumers of information cannot exist without each other and that precautions should be taken to protect the economic balance between them. Another cause of alarm in the private sector is the dominance of the Federal Government as the largest single producer and disseminator of information in the United States. The question is whether the Federal Government or the private sector should publish and dissemininate information produced with public funds. The Commission believes that policy guidelines about the use of private agencies for the dissemination of public information are needed. The third major concern of the private sector is the copying of copyrighted materials from network resources, as noted above.

The Trend Toward Cooperative Action

Present Networking Activities

Librarians have long shared resources by such means as union catalogs and interlibrary loans. During recent years, encouraged by Federal and State leadership and funding, they have begun to evolve more formal, contractual "systems," "consortia," or "networks," a few of which, such as MEDLARS,[1] already benefit from computer and telecommunications technology in the provision of regional and local services from national resources. Typical of evolving networks are the intrastate programs in Washington, Ohio, Illinois, New York and California, and the interstate programs in New England, the Southeast and the Southwest. Increasingly, the search for fruitful ways to share the public knowledge resource crosses geographical, jurisdictional and type-of-library boundaries.

Although none of the existing library networks has reached full potential, a few have demonstrated the viability of resource sharing through electronic networking. An example is the not-for-profit Ohio College Library Center that now serves over 600 library terminals from a single computer at Columbus, Ohio. This system allows participants to access a large data base containing over one-and-a-half million catalog records, for the purpose of producing cards for local library catalogs, locating books in other libraries, and, eventually, providing such other services as search by subject, control of circulation records, and collection of management information.

Barriers to Cooperative Action

(1) The information agencies in the public and private sectors are growing more diverse, and the components—the libraries, the publishing industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the educational institutions and the various governments agencies—have had little experience in working together toward a common national goal.

(2) State, local, institutional, and private funding is unstable and insufficient, and is not designed to foster interjurisdictional cooperation.

(3) Traditional funding patterns will need to be changed to make them equally supportive of both local and nationwide objectives, because the provision of information service in many localities is still limited by taxes supporting a particular jurisdiction.

(4) No national guidelines exist to ensure the development of compatible statewide and multistate network services.

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[1] Medical Literature Access and Retrieval System.

(5) Many Federal libraries and information centers have neither adopted a fully-open policy toward serving the general public nor formed among themselves a Federal network.
(6) The attitude of librarians toward the new technologies and new conceptions of the role of the library in society is often negative.
(7) The library work force needed to plan, develop and operate cooperative networks is not yet being well enough trained to deal with nonprint materials or with computer and communication technologies.
(8) The nation does not yet have an official center to coordinate the processing and distribution of standard bibliographic records, including not only the records distributed by the Library of Congress, but also those produced by other public and private agencies in the current complex pattern of bibliographic services.
(9) A final obstacle to the sharing of resources is the lack of public knowledge about their existence and location.

The Recommended National Program

The recommended national program is an overall structure within which current deficiencies can be corrected and future requirements addressed. It would coordinate and reinforce all Federal and state efforts to support local and specialized information services.

Program Objectives

(1) Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities.
(2) Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.
(3) Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.
(4) Ensure basic and continuing education for personnel essential to the implementation of the national program.
(5) Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.
(6) Encourage the private sector to become an active partner in the development of the national program.
(7) Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.

(8) Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Meeting the above eight priority objectives constitutes the sum of the Commission's proposed program. In some instances, existing programs would be strengthened or reoriented. In other cases, the Commission would initiate new programs, such as the nationwide network. Only by the melding of present and future cooperative systems into a national structure can the rich resources of this nation be fully exploited.

The Nationwide Network Concept

Major Federal Responsibilities

The Federal Government would force no library or other information service to join the network, but would provide technical inducements and funding incentives to state governments and the private sector to strengthen their ability to become effective components of a mutually reinforcing program.

(1) Encourage and promulgate standards. The Federal Government has a major responsibility to encourage and support efforts to develop the standards required to assure interconnection between intrastate networks, multistate networks and specialized networks in the public and private sectors, i.e., the standards for: (a) computer software, access and security protocols, data elements and codes; (b) bibliographic formats, films, computer tapes and sound recordings; (c) literary texts in machine-readable form; and (f) reprography and micrographics.

(2) Make unique and major resource collections available nationwide. Institutions with unique resources of national significance, such as the Harvard University Libraries, the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Glass Information Center in Corning, New York, and the Chemical Abstracts Service, would be provided incremental funding to help extend their extramural services to the whole country.

(3) Develop centralized services for networking. While many services can be better managed locally, others might be sponsored centrally in either the public or private sector, for example, a national audiovisual repository, a national system of interlibrary communication, a national depository for the preservation of microform masters and "best copies" of all works of research value, a national periodical bank, and machine-readable data banks of articles and abstracts in the fields of language, literature, or musicology.

(4) Explore computer use. Computers have become indispensable tools of network operations, not only for routine clerical tasks, such as the dissemination of bibliographic information, the acquisition of books, catalog-card production, and the control of circulation and serial records, but also for the retrieval of knowledge resources in machine-readable form. In addition to dedicated minicomputers for local internal processing, a nationwide network might be expected to employ centralized computer installations (a) for production of bibliographic data for use by local agencies throughout the country, and (b) for searching the knowledge resource itself to learn what is available where, to record new holdings and to arrange interlibrary delivery.

(5) Apply new forms of telecommunications. In order to place people in more immediate contact with the total national information resources, a future telecommunications system might eventually integrate teletype, audio, digital and video signals into a single system. The greatest boon to national access to the public knowledge resource would be free or reduced rates for educational and cultural use of the Federal Telecommunications System and satellite communication channels, at least until the traffic has reached an economically viable level.

(6) Support research and development. A Federal program of research and development, through grants and contracts, should address such problems as the application of new technologies, the relevance of services to different reader communities, the effects of new information systems on users, and the profession itself as it struggles with the dynamics of change.

(7) Foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In order to tap the knowledge resources of the world, the national program should support such efforts as those of UNESCO's UNISIST project, the International Standards Office, the International Federation of Library Associations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Organizational Relationships and Supporting Responsibilities

In addition to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, key components of the national program are the fifty states, the Library of Congress, and the private sector. Each of the levels in the nationwide program should bear its share of the total financial burden.

Responsibilities of State Governments

The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the network which support national objectives and stimulate statewide and multistate library development. The state governments would accept the

major share of the cost of coordinating and supporting the intrastate components of the network, as well as part of the cost of participating in multistate planning. The states could participate most helpfully by enacting or updating library legislation and by establishing or strengthening state library agencies to administer state programs in the context of the national program.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to a state from its participation in a nationwide network are: (1) more information for its residents than it could possibly afford to amass through its own capital investment; (2) reduced interstate telecommunication costs; (3) access to computer software, data bases and technical equipment; (4) compatibility with national programs; (5) matching funding for bringing state and local resources up to acceptable standards; (6) matching funding to initiate network operations; and (7) the ability to invest mainly in immediate state and local needs while relying upon the national network for specialized material and services.

Responsibilities of the Private Sector

The private sector, as a major producer of cultural, scientific, technical, and industrial information, must work closely with the public sector in order to make the national network both useful and cost-effective. A new orientation to Federal funding and user economics might be required to harmonize the traditional library information systems with the newer commercial and other specialized information systems. The Commission believes that this area will require intensive study and full collaboration among many different organizations before a meaningful legislative recommendation can be developed.

Responsibilities of the Library of Congress

Although not so designated by law, the Library of Congress is *de facto* a National Library. The Commission believes that it should legally be so designated. In that role it should accept the following responsibilities in the national program: (1) expansion of its lending function to that of a National Lending Library of final resort; (2) expansion of coverage under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; (3) expansion of Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC); (4) the on-line distribution of the bibliographic data base to the various nodes of the national network; (5) an augmented reference service to support the national system for bibliographic service; (6) operation of a comprehensive National Serials Service; (7) establishment of a technical services center to provide training in, and information about, Library of Congress techniques and processes, with emphasis on automation; (8) development of improved access to state and local government publications; and (9) further implementation

of the National Program to preserve physically deteriorating library materials.

Proposed Legislation

Future legislation will have as its objective the nationwide network and will: (1) outline the role of the Federal Government, the national libraries, and the states; (2) specify the functions that should be performed centrally; (3) establish the basis for appropriate Federal-state and state-local matching funding; (4) establish a locus of Federal responsibility for implementing the policies and programs of the National Commission; (5) provide a framework for private sector participation; and (6) safeguard privacy, confidentiality, and freedom of expression.

Funding

Since 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act, the Federal Government has provided funds for new services, library training and research, new building construction, aid to special groups, and interlibrary cooperation. In 1973 the Administration recommended the substitution of revenue sharing for categorical Federal grant programs. The preponderance of testimony to the Commission says that revenue sharing is not working for libraries. Recent actions by Congress have restored appropriations for many categorical aid programs, but, despite the proposed Library Partnership Act, the threat of discontinuance of those programs persists. Meanwhile, the Commission believes that the American public has not only accepted the principle of Federal funding for libraries, but has also equated it with Federal responsibility for education.

It is premature to stipulate criteria for requesting financial assistance from the Federal Government under the national program, but suggestions are herewith put forward for consideration. For example, each institution or agency wishing to participate in the network might be asked to:

(1) Request support only for programs that are consistent with national program aids and objectives;

(2) Be willing to subscribe to, and to utilize, national bibliographic, technical, and other standards;

(3) Provide assurance that successful programs basic to a library's mission and begun with Federal funds, will be sustained by the recipient for at least several years;

(4) Stipulate that Federal funds would not be used to offset or dilute financial responsibility at the local, regional, or state level;

(5) Match Federal funds with local or state funds according to a formula based on factors other than merely population or per capita income;
(6) Develop a mutually compatible formula for matching funds between the state and local governments similar to that between the state and Federal Government; and
(7) Adhere to the protocols and conventions of use established for a nationwide network.

Until a new funding policy for the national program is worked out and passed into legislation, the Commission strongly favors the continuation of categorical aid under existing titles.

Conclusion

The Commission believes that the country's library and information services are not yet organized to meet the needs of the Nation as a whole. The Nation must change direction by treating recorded knowledge as a national resource for the benefit of all people and the national welfare. The necessary changes in manpower development, in the application of technology, in Federal and state investment policy, in cooperative, interjurisdictional arrangements and in forms and styles of services will come about gradually; but the Commission is satisfied that the library and information communities are now prepared to work together in creating the strongest possible information services for the country. It urges the American people, through Federal, state, and local governments, and public and private institutions, to support a nationwide program of library and information service as a high-priority national goal.

Public Law 93-568
93rd Congress, S. J. Res. 40
December 31, 1974

Joint Resolution

To authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978, and for other purposes.

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government; and 88 STAT. 1855

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of libraries and information centers; and 88 STAT. 1856

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's libraries and information centers are essential if all Americans are to have reasonable access to adequate services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas new achievements in technology offer a potential for enabling libraries and information centers to serve the public more fully, expeditiously, and economically; and

Whereas maximum realization of the potential inherent in the use of advanced technology by libraries and information centers requires cooperation through planning for, and coordination of, the services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is developing plans for meeting national needs for library and information services and for coordinating activities to meet those needs; and

Whereas productive recommendations for expanding access to libraries and information services will require public understanding and support as well as that of public and private libraries and information centers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the President of the United States is authorized to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Authorization.

(b)(1) The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference") shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public, in accordance with the policies set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(2) The Conference shall be composed of, and bring together—

(A) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which provide library and information services to the public;

(B) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations (including professional and scholarly associations for the advancement of education and research);

(C) persons with special knowledge of, and special competence in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

(D) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, professional and lay people, and other members of the general public.

(c)(1) The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(2) In administering this joint resolution, the Commission shall—

(A) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(B) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference; and

(C) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conference and associated State conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Conference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate.

(3)(A) Each Federal department and agency is authorized and directed to cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the Commission upon its request under clause (A) of paragraph (2). For that purpose, each Federal department and agency is authorized to provide personnel to the Commission. The Commission shall be deemed to be a part of any executive or military department of which a request is made under clause (A) of paragraph (2).

(B) The Librarian of Congress is authorized to detail personnel to the Commission, upon request, to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

(4) In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Commission is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and without regard for chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

5 USC 101 et seq.
5 USC 5101, 5301.

(5) The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports authorized under this joint resolution.

Travel expenses, per diem.

(6) Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or regular places of business and attending the Conference, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be allowed under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Commission may determine.

Report to President, transmittal to Congress.

(d) A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than one hundred and twenty days following the close of the Conference, which final report shall be made public and, within ninety days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the President's recommendations with respect to such report.

Advisory committee, establishment.

(e)(1) There is hereby established a twenty-eight member advisory committee of the Conference composed of (A) at least three members of the Commission designated by the Chairman thereof; (B) five persons designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with no more than three being members of the House of Representatives; (C) five persons designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate with no more than three being members of the Senate; and (D) not more than fifteen persons appointed by the President. Such advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference. The Chairman of the Commission shall serve as Chairman of the Conference.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission is authorized, in his discretion, to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

(3) Members of any committee established under this subsection who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive compensation therefor at a rate fixed by the President but not exceeding the rate of pay specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime. Such members may, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. Compensation. 5 USC 5332 note.

(f) The Commission shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the Conference, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement by the Commission in furtherance of the Conference. Such grants, gifts, or bequests offered the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes of this joint resolution.

(g) For the purpose of this joint resolution, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. "State."

(h) There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations such sums, but not to exceed $3,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended. Appropriation.

Approved December 31, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-1056 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and
No. 93-1619 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 93-521 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare) and
No. 93-1409 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 119 (1973): Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 120 (1974): Dec. 12, considered and passed House, amended.
Dec. 13, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 16, Senate reconsidered and concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 19, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix VI Part B

White House Conference Advisory Committee Appointments

The White House Conference Law (PL 93-568) establishes a twenty-eight member advisory committee to advise and assist the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference. This committee is to be composed of:

a. At least three members of the Commission, appointed by the Chairman thereof.
b. Five persons designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
c. Five persons designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate.
d. Not more than fifteen persons appointed by the President.

As of June 30, 1976, the following persons had been named to the Advisory Committee. The President had not yet made his appointments.

Name	Organization/Location
The Honorable William D. Ford	United States House of Representatives
Esther Mae Henke	Associate Director for Library Services, Oklahoma Department of Libraries
The Honorable Jacob K. Javits	United States Senate
Michael A. McCarroll	Director of Lexington Books, Lexington, Massachusetts
Gene Shalit	Gene Shalit Productions, New York, New York
John T. Short	President, American Library Trustee Association, Avon, Connecticut
Jeanne Hurley Simon	Former Member of Illinois Assembly, Carbondale, Illinois

Name	Organization/Location
J. C. Redd	President, J.C. Redd Pest Control, Jackson, Mississippi
The Honorable Margaret S. Warden	Montana State Senate Chairman, The Coordinating Board for Higher Education
Virginia G. Young	Columbia, Missouri
Commissioners	
Louis A. Lerner	
Bessie B. Moore	
John E. Velde, Jr.	

Appendix VII

Official Resolutions
Of The
National Commission on Libraries
And Information Science
1975–1976

The views expressed are those of the NCLIS and do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the Executive or Legislative Branches of the Government.

United States Office of Education

WHEREAS, the basic mission of the United States Office of Education is to promote the cause of education; and

WHEREAS, library resources and services are an integral part of the educational process at all levels (preschool, elementary, secondary, postsecondary, adult, vocational, career, and continuing lifetime education); and

WHEREAS, the development, extension and improvement of library and information services are essential factors in the educational programs of the nation; and

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is charged by law with primary responsibility for developing services adequate to meet the needs of all the people of the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Commission hereby take note of the critically important role the U.S. Office of Education currently plays in meeting nationwide needs for library and information services, and urge the U.S. Office of Education to strengthen and increase the effectiveness of its Office of Libraries and Learning Resources so that it can provide leadership to the States and serve as an effective advocate for library service as a vital element of the entire educational process.

Adopted on September 25, 1975, at the Commission meeting in Los Angeles, California.

Strengthening State Library Agencies

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is charged by law with primary responsibility for developing and recommending overall plans for library and information services adequate to meet the needs of all the people of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the National Commission has proposed a new National Program for Library and Information Services for achieving this objective; and

WHEREAS, the states must serve as the basic building blocks for the development of the proposed National Program; and

WHEREAS, great disparity now exists among the states, with some having well-developed library programs, others only partial programs, and some with no statewide programs at all:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Commission hereby reaffirm the key role of the states in the provision of library and information services to all Americans, and request the U.S. Office of Education to strengthen the state library agencies by providing leadership training and other technical assistance specifically designed to encourage and enable the states to increase their statewide support and responsibility for library and information services.

Adopted on September 25, 1975 at the Commission meeting in Los Angeles, California.

WHEREAS, the nation's major research libraries are an essential element in undergraduate, advanced, and professional education and research upon which the nation depends; and

WHEREAS, the development of academic library collections is a continuing and ever more costly activity because of: rising costs for books, periodicals and staff; expansion in the scope of teaching and research programs; and the rapid increase in the worldwide production of recorded knowledge; and

WHEREAS, library research and demonstration projects have contributed positively to the development and testing of innovative concepts of library and information services; and

WHEREAS, research libraries, such as the major university library members of the Association of Research Libraries; independent research libraries, such as the John Crerar Library, the Huntington Library, and the Folger Library; and urban public libraries, such as the New York Public Library and the Boston Public Library, all of which serve as major national research centers because their collection and services are broadly based and recognized as having national significance; and

WHEREAS, resources of university and other research libraries, with collective resources of over 200 million volumes, have long been shared through a system of interlibrary lending, and whereas under the existing system, the costs of providing this service are becoming increasingly difficult for libraries to bear:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That NCLIS urge Congress to revise and extend the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965 for three years on the following basis:

(a) Extend the Basic, Supplementary and Special Grant Program of HEA, Title II, part A, in its present form, to be funded at a minimum level not less than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1975,

(b) Extend Title VI, part A, in its present form to be funded at a minimum level not less than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1975;

(c) Continue the Library Training and Demonstration Programs authorized under Title II, part B, to be funded at a

minimum level not less than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1975.

(d) Replace the present HEA, Title II, part C, with a new authority to assist research libraries in accordance with the suggestion of the Carnegie Council on Higher Education. This program would strengthen and extend the capacity of research libraries collectively to provide the information services needed by the research community, as well as to serve as a national resource to all who need and desire it.

Adopted on September 25, 1975, at the Commission meeting in Los Angeles, California.

Science Technology Policy

WHEREAS, progress in science and technology has hitherto contributed significantly to the strength of the United States; and

WHEREAS, science and technology will continue to play a key role in the solution of complex societal problems and contribute greatly to a more stable country and world; and

WHEREAS, the institutions and processes of science and technology depend greatly on the effectiveness and efficiency of Federal, national and international scientific and technical information and communication processes:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, charged by Public Law 91–345 with advising appropriate governments and agencies, as well as the President and Congress, on ways and means to improve the library and information services, announces its full support of three major initiatives:

(1) The work of the Special Committee on the National Science Foundation, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, under the Chairmanship of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, which seeks to improve the Federal Government stewardship of scientific and technical information programs;

(2) The sponsorship of H.R. 9058 by Mr. Teague (Chairman) and Mr. Mosher, Committee on Science and Technology, House of Representatives, which among other titles, calls on the Science Advisor to the President "to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information-handling, and in the use thereof;"

(3) The development of a strengthened program by the Office of Scientific and Technical Information Services, National Science Foundation, to formulate policy, lay out plans, undertake requisite research and development to improve intersectoral coordination, management, information interchange, raise performance of information services, rationalize the establishment of interactive networks, and such other actions that will contribute to the progress of science and technology.

Adopted on September 25, 1975, at the Commission meeting in Los Angeles, California.

Library Services and Construction Act

WHEREAS, the Federal Library Services and Construction Act has been instrumental in extension and improvement of library services to millions of Americans in the fifty states and territories, and

WHEREAS, the Federal funds provided to the states and territories under this Act have encouraged the development of library services directed toward the daily information, education, research, cultural, and recreational needs of people, and

WHEREAS, these funds have enabled libraries to cooperate with both public and volunteer agencies in meeting the needs of disadvantaged people, persons in institutions, handicapped persons, and those of limited English-speaking ability, and to develop appropriate outreach services needed in both cities and rural areas, and

WHEREAS, the incentive of these Federal funds has assisted thousands of communities to secure from public and private sources the funds needed to construct library facilities adequate for today's library services, and

WHEREAS, interlibrary cooperation programs assisted by the Federal Library Services and Construction Act are encouraging and facilitating the sharing of resources among public, school, university, and special libraries and information centers to meet the increasingly sophisticated needs of readers, and

WHEREAS, the testimony of library users as well as that of librarians, library administrators, and trustees in regional meetings in 1973, 1974, and 1975 clearly indicate to the NCLIS the need for improvement in library service and for expansion of library systems and network development, and

WHEREAS, the 1970 amendments (Public Law 91–600) extended the Act through June 30, 1976, and

WHEREAS, the need for library and information services is accelerating,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That NCLIS urge Congress to revise and extend the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) for three years on the following basis:

(a) Revise the Act to ensure that Federal funds will not be substituted for state funds nor used as a substitite for adequate state support for the function of the State Library Agency. Provide a limitation on expenditures by State Library Agencies of 10 percent for administrative purposes;

(b) LSCA, Title I, funds be matched by state appropriations only;

(c) Statutory time limitation on the use of LSCA funds for the state administration of LSCA, ensuring that more LSCA funds are distributed to eligible libraries;

(d) Assurance of an equitable distribution of LSCA, Title I, funds to support the strengthening of urban public libraries;

(e) Administration and fiscal provisions of LSCA to be structured to strengthen, stimulate, and require state and local support;

(f) Merger of Title III of LSCA and the multitype Library Partnership Act providing for the establishment of a local-state-Federal partnership program for the purpose of encouraging and sustaining an adequate system of libraries and for the further development of networks which extend and expand the use of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers; and

(g) Revise LSCA to include provisions for forward funding to help resolve the recurring problems of uncertainty, late allocations, and other administrative problems which interfere with effective planning at the national, state, and local level.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That NCLIS request that the funding level for fiscal year 1977 for LSCA, Title I, be at a level not less than the FY 1976 appropriation; Title II at a minimum level of $9 million; Title III, including the Library Partnership Act, at a minimum level of $15 million; Title IV, Older American Services, at a minimum level of $2 million.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That NCLIS request that there be a re-examination of the authorized level of funding and the national priorities specified in LSCA and of the requirements for effective long-range planning.

Adopted on September 26, 1975, at the Commission meeting in Los Angeles, California.

Medical Library Assistance Act

WHEREAS, the Medical Library Assistance Act has enabled the creation of a great nationwide network of medical and health science libraries, coordinated through the Regional Medical Libraries for the rapid and efficient transfer of needed medical information to practitioners, students, and researchers, and

WHEREAS, this Act has brought assistance to small hospitals and local health care institutions in creating and strengthening the basic library resources to which practitioners and staffs must have immediate access, and

WHEREAS, encouragement and support have been provided, both regionally and nationally, for devising and implementing innovative means for cooperatively identifying, creating, acquiring and sharing a variety of information sources, both printed and in the newer media, and

WHEREAS, achievement of the foregoing activities has greatly enhanced access throughout the nation to this vitally needed information, thereby enhancing the delivery of improved health care to our citizenry:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That NCLIS urge Congress to extend the Medical Library Assistance Act for three years at a minimum of the fiscal year 1977 level of $20 million. This important activity requires grants for training, research, special scientific projects, publications and medical library resources, as well as contracts for a Network of Regional Medical Libraries.

Adopted on September 26, 1975, at the Commission meeting in Los Angeles, California.

Library of Congress
James Madison Memorial Library Building

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science assembled in Washington, D.C., on November 20, 1975, realizes the extreme importance of the Library of Congress to the services and economy of libraries and information centers throughout the United States, and

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is charged by law with developing and recommending to the Congress and the President overall national plans for libraries and information services in this country, and

WHEREAS, in the report "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action," the National Commission describes the Library of Congress as the "hub of the nation's bibliographic apparatus for monographs and serials," and

WHEREAS, the Library of Congress' ability to provide these services depends upon adequate space to house its staff and collections, and

WHEREAS, the Library of Congress has been seeking and planning for additional space for its national services and collections since 1958, and

WHEREAS, Congress approved in 1965 the construction of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Library Building as a living memorial to our fourth President and subsequently passed legislation that it not be used for general office building purposes, and

WHEREAS, large amounts of Federal funds have already been spent in the design and construction of this Memorial building especially for library purposes, and

WHEREAS, the speedy completion of the James Madison Memorial Library Building is extremely urgent if the Library of Congress is to continue to serve the Congress and the nation effectively and efficiently:

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NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE: That the Congress be urged to move quickly to approve funds for the final phase of the construction of this as a library building and that no action be taken to jeopardize the occupancy by the Library of Congress of the James Madison Memorial Library Building.

Adopted on November 20, 1975, at the Commission meeting in Washington, D.C.

Library Photocopying and Copyright

WHEREAS, the problem of resolving the conflict between the expressed, need of libraries to share resources via photocopying and the protection of the rights of publishers and authors has so far eluded solution; and

WHEREAS, the Courts and Congress have indicated that the two communities should work together to produce an equitable proposal for dealing with the problem; and

WHEREAS, the Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues (which was convened jointly by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress, and which includes representatives of all concerned constituencies) has recommended a study of the volume and patterns of photocopying and of the feasibility of a royalty payment mechanism; and

WHEREAS, the NCLIS has, in cooperation with the Office of Science Information Services of the National Science Foundation (OSIS/NSF), agreed to fund such a study to begin approximately 1 January 1976; and

WHEREAS, the newly-established Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) is just organizing to begin fulfillment of its mission, the results of which can be expected to have substantial impact on both the understanding of ramifications and the approaches to solutions of current and potential future copyright problems:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That NCLIS urge Congress to take only interim action on the Photocopying issue in the revision of the copyright law until: (1) the results of the NCLIS study are available; and (2) the CONTU has made its report and recommendations on library photocopying.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That Congress, in order to ensure timely review of the aforementioned results, be urged to incorporate in any copyright legislation enacted in 1976 a provision mandating a review and reconsideration to reflect technological developments not later than 1980, with subsequent reviews for the same purpose at intervals no greater than five years.

Adopted on November 20, 1975, at the Commission meeting in Washington, D.C.

School Libraries And Learning Resources

WHEREAS, "Libraries and Learning Resources," new Title IV–3 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, is established by the Education Amendments of 1974 (Public Law 93–380); and

WHEREAS, this new program represents a consolidation of three existing categorical programs (ESEA Title II—School Libarary Resources; ESEA Title III—Guidance, testing, and Counseling; and NDEA Title III—Educational Equipment and Minor Remodeling); and

WHEREAS, the new law specifies that each state is to appoint a broadly representative State Advisory Council to advise the State Educational Agency and evaluate all programs and projects assisted by the new ESEA Title IV; and

WHEREAS, the Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, The Honorable Carl D. Perkins, has stated it was the intent of Congress that the ESEA Title IV State Advisory Councils be broadly representative of the program purposes represented in the consolidation; and

WHEREAS, the State Advisory Councils will need expertise from all fields and areas of competence encompassed by the new consolidated program in order to accomplish their advisory and evaluative mission;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) requests the U.S. Congress to amend Public Law 93–380 so the law states explicitly the Congressional intent that ESEA Title IV State Advisory Councils should include persons representative of professional competence in school library media service (in addition to the representation already specified in Section 403(b) of the Act); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science communicate with the Governors and Chief State School Officers to inform them of the critical importance of including school library and media expertise on each of the State ESEA Title IV Advisory Councils.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science establish a task force to review the state of networking in school library media programs nationwide and develop a position paper which will clarify and describe the role of the school library media programs within the national program of libraries and information services.

Adopted on November 20, 1975, at the Commission meeting in Washington, D.C.

Appendix VIII

NCLIS Publications

The Program Document

Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action, 1975 (ED 107 312)*

(Also available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock Number 052–003–0086–5, price $1.45).)

Contractor and Consultant Reports

Preliminary Investigation of Present and Potential Library and Information Service Needs. Charles, P. Bourne and others, February 1973. (ED 073 786)

Information and Society, Edwin B. Parker, March 1973. (ED 073 776)

A Feasibility Study of Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Loan Centers. Rolland E. Stevens, April 1973. (ED 076 206)

An Inquiry into the Patterns Among the States for Funding Public Library Services. Larry G. Young and others, May 1973. (ED 075 031)

Continuing Library and Information Science Education, Final Report. Elizabeth W. Stone, May 1974. (ED 100 312)

Alternatives for Financing the Public Library. Government Studies and Systems, May 1974. (ED 100 303)

Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program. Final Report. Vernon E. Palmour and others, August 1974. (ED 095 914)

Library and Information Service Needs of the Nation. Carlos A. Cuadra and Marcia J. Bates, Eds. August 1974. (ED 101 716)

Elements of Information Resources Policy: Library and Other Information Services. Anthony G. Oettinger, January 1976. (ED 118 067)

*Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

The Annual Reports

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Annual Report to the President and the Congress

1971–1972	(ED 071 679) *
1972–1973	(ED 088 505)
1973–1974	(ED 110 019)
1974–1975	(ED 119 676)

The Regional Hearings

Midwest Regional Hearing, Chicago, Illinois, September 27, 1972

Volume I: Oral Testimony	(ED 068 143)
Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses	(ED 068 144)
Volume III: Written Testimony	(ED 068 145)

(See also *In Our Opinion*, Illinois State Library (ED 114 047))

Far West Regional Hearing, San Francisco, California, November 29, 1972

Volume I: Oral Testimony	(ED 077 545)
Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses	(ED 077 546)
Volume III: Written Testimony	(ED 077 547)

Southeast Regional Hearing, Atlanta, Georgia, March 7, 1973

Volume I: Oral Testimony	(ED 077 548)
Volume II: Scheduled Witnesses	(ED 077 549)
Volume III: Written Testimony	(ED 077 550)

Northeast Regional Hearing, Boston, Massachusetts, October 3, 1973

Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses	(ED 088 451)
Volume II: Oral Testimony	(ED 088 452)
Volume III: Written Testimony	(ED 088 453)

(See also *Yankee Comments;* New England Library Board (ED 112 947))

Southwest Regional Hearing, San Antonio, Texas, April 24, 1974

Oral and Written Testimony	(ED 092 129)

Mountain Plains Regional Hearing, Denver, Colorado, September 18, 1974

Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses	(ED 100 342)
Volume II: Oral Testimony	(ED 100 343)
Volume III: Written Testimony	(ED 100 344)

* Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

Mid-Atlantic States Regional Hearing, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1975

Volume I: Scheduled Witnesses	(ED 111 362)*
Volume II: Written Testimony	(ED 111 363)
Volume III: Transcribed Testimony	(ED 111 364)

The Related Papers

Related Paper Number

1. Relationship and Involvement of the State Library Agencies with the National Program Proposed by NCLIS—Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Illinois State Library, November 1974. (ED 100 387)

2. Role of the Public Library in the National Program—Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa City/County Library System. October 1974. (ED 100 388)

3. The Relationship and Involvement of the Special Library with the National Program—Edward G. Strable, Manager, Information Services, J. Walter Thompson Company—Chicago. November 1974. (ED 100 389)

4. The Independent Research Library—William S. Budington, Executive Director and Librarian, The John Crerar Library. October 1974. (ED 100 390)

5. The Information Service Environment Relationships and Priorities—Paul G. Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association. November 1974. (ED 100 391)

6. Manpower and Educational Programs for Management, Research, and Professional Growth in Library and Information Services—Robert S. Taylor, Dean, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University. October 1974. (ED 100 392)

7. School Library Media Programs and the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard M. Franckowiak, School Library Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of of Public Instruction. November 1974. (ED 100 393)

8. National Program of Library and Information Services of NCLIS: Implication for College and (ED 100 394)

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*Documents w[illegible] D numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. The remaining Related Papers will be made available as they are received.

Community College Libraries—Beverly P. Lynch, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association. December 1974.

9. The National Library Network, Its Economic Rationale and Funding—Robert M. Hayes, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science. University of California. December 1974. (ED 114 098)*

10. Intellectual Freedom and Privacy: Comments on a National Program for Library and Information Services—R. Kathleen Molz, formerly Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association. December 1974. (ED 100 395)

11. International Library and Information Service Developments as They Relate to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science—Foster E. Mohrhardt, former President, Association of Research Libraries and American Library Association. December 1974. (ED 100 396)

12. An Economic Profile of the U.S. Book Industry—Curtis G. Benjamin, Consultant, McGraw-Hill, Inc. November 1974. (ED 114 009)

13. The Role of the Information Center in the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Programs for the Improvement of National Information Service—Herman M. Weisman, Manager, Information Services National Bureau of Standards. November 1974. (ED 100 397)

14. The Relationship of the Government and the Private Sector in the Proposed National Program—David Carvey, Vice-President, Disclosure, Inc. November 1974. (ED 114 100)

15. New Federal Authority and Locus of Responsibility—John Bystrom, Professor of Communication, University of Hawaii IN PROGRESS

16. Relationship and Involvement of the Multi-State Library and Information Community IN PROGRESS

*Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. The remaining Related Papers will be made available as they are received.

with the National Program for Library and Information Services—Maryann Duggan, formerly Director, Continuing Education and Library Resources Program—WICHE

17. The Future of Federal Categorical Library Programs—Robert Frase, Consulting Economist, March 1975. (ED 114 101)*

18. Availability and Accessibility of Government Publications in the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard Fry, Dean, Graduate Library School, Indiana University IN PROGRESS

19. Cost Comparisons of Alternative Bibliographic Access Systems CANCELLED

20. University Libraries and the National Program for Library and Information Services—John McDonald, Director University of Connecticut Libraries. IN PROGRESS

21. Federal Libraries and Information Centers—James Riley IN PROGRESS

22. Quantitative Data Required to Support and Implement a National Program for Library and Information Services—Theodore Samore, School of Library Science, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee IN PROGRESS

23. Urban Information Centers and their Interface with the National Program for Library and Information Services—Jane E. Stevens, Library Science Department, Queens College May 1975. (ED 114 102)

24. The Role of Professional Associations in the National Program for Library and Information Services—Roderick G. Swartz, State Librarian, Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington. IN PROGRESS

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*Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. The remaining Related Papers will be made available as they are received.

25. The Role of Not-for-Profit Discipline-Oriented Information-Accessing Services in a National Program for Library and Information Services—Fred A. Tate, Assistant Director for Planning and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service. December 1975. (ED Pending)*

26. The Impact of Machine-Readable Data Bases on Library and Information Services—Martha Williams, Director, Information Retrieval Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urban-Champaign. April 1975. (ED 114 103)

27. The Role of The United States Book Exchange in the Nationwide Library and Information Services Network—Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director, The United States Book Exchange, Inc. May 1975. (ED 114 104)

National Advisory Committee on Libraries Documents

Library Services for the Nation's Needs: Toward Fulfillment of a National Policy. Final Report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. (ED 020 446)

Douglas S. Knight. 1969.
Libraries At Large, Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse, R. R. Bowker Company, New York, 1969

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*Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. The remaining related papers will be made available as they are received.

Appendix IX

Contracts And Task Forces Supported By The National Commission On Libraries And Information Science

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Committee on Coordination of Bibliographic Control
CONTRACTOR	Council on Library Resources
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Lawrence Livingston
FUNDING	FY 1975—$5,000*; FY 1976—$6,000*; TQ 76–77—$7,000*
DURATION	September 1978

*NCLIS share. Additional support provided by NSF and CLR.

Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
Henriette Avram	Special Assistant for Network Development, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
W. T. Brandhorst	Director, ERIC Processing and Reference Facility, Washington, D.C.
James Carmon	Assistant Vice Chancellor for Computing Systems, University of Georgia
Carol Nemeyer	Senior Associate, Association of American Publishers, Washington, D.C.
Jerrold Orne	Professor of Library Science, University of North Carolina
Ronald Wigington	Director of Research and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio

Commissioner	Staff
Frederick Burkhardt	Alphonse F. Trezza

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Library of Congress's Role in an Emerging National Network
CONTRACTOR	Library of Congress
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Lawrence F. Buckland
FUNDING	$52,000
DURATION	18 Months

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
Henriette Avram (Project Director)	Special Assistant for Network Development, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Warren J. Haas	Vice-President for Information Services and University Librarian, Columbia University Libraries, New York, New York
Frederick G. Kilgour	Executive Director, The Ohio College Library Center, Columbus, Ohio
Samuel Lazerow	Senior-Vice President, Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Lawrence Livingston	Program Officer, Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C.
Maryan E. Reynolds	Former State Librarian, Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington
James P. Riley	Executive Director, Federal Library Committee, Washington, D.C.
William J. Welsh	Deputy Librarian of Congress, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Commissioners	Staff
Andrew A. Aines Joseph Becker Carlos A. Cuadra	Alphonse F. Trezza

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Inventory of Library Needs, 1975
CONTRACTOR	Boyd Ladd, Consultant
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Same
FUNDING	$40,000
DURATION	18 Months

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
Meredith Bloss	Director, New Haven Free Public Library, Connecticut
David Carrington	Head Technical Services Section, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Elizabeth Hughey	Chief, State and Public Library Services, Branch, Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.
David Kaser	Professor, Library Science, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
John McDonald	Director, University of Connecticut Libraries, Storrs, Connecticut
Frank Schick	Chief, Library Surveys Branch, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.
Joseph F. Shubert	State Librarian, The State Library of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio
C. J. Wallington	Director of Research and Publications, Association for Educational Communications Technology, Washington, D.C.
Johanna S. Wood	Assistant Director, Department of Library Service, Public Schools of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

Commissioners	Staff
Daniel W. Casey	Alphonse F. Trezza (Serves as Chairman)
Bessie B. Moore	

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	The Effectiveness of Federal Funding of Public Libraries
CONTRACTOR	Government Studies & Systems
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Rodney Lane
FUNDING	$38,493
DURATION	12 Months

Advisory Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
Genevieve Casey	Professor, Library School, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
Eileen D. Cooke	Director, American Library Association, Washington Office, Washington, D.C.
Ervin J. Gaines	Executive Director, Urban Libraries Council, Cleveland Public Libraries, Cleveland, Ohio
Dick Hays	Director, Office of Libraries and Learning Resources, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.
Clyde Reeves	Consultant, Council of State Governments, Frankfort, Kentucky

Commissioners	Staff
Daniel W. Casey Louis A. Lerner	Alphonse F. Trezza (Serves as Chairman)

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Analysis of Library Photocopying and Feasibility Test of Proposed Royalty Payment Mechanisms & MINITEX Data Analysis
CONTRACTOR	King Research, Inc.
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Donald W. King
FUNDING	$25,000*

*NCLIS share. Additional funding provided by NSF and CONTU.

Committee:

Name	Title/Organization
James Barsky	Senior Vice-President, Academic Press, New York, New York
Lee Burchinal	Director, Division of Science Information, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.
Helene Ebenfield	Research Economist, Economics of Information Program, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.
Robert Frase	Assistant Director & Economist, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), Washington, D.C.
Michael Harris	Vice-President, Wiley Interscience, Division John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, New York.
John McDonald	Director, University of Connecticut Libraries, Storrs, Connecticut
Frank E. McKenna	Executive Director, Special Libraries Association, New York, New York
Stephen T. Quigley	Director, Department of Chemistry and Public Affairs, American Chemical Society, Washington, D.C.
Robert Wedgeworth	Executive Director, American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois

Commissioners

Joseph Becker
Martin Goland
Catherine D. Scott

Staff

Douglas S. Price
Alphonse F. Trezza

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Task Force on a National Periodicals System
CONTRACTOR	Vernon E. Palmour
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR	Same
FUNDING	$25,000
DURATION	12 Months

Name	Title/Organization
Richard Boss	Librarian, Princeton University Library, Princeton, New Jersey
Douglas Bryant	Director and University Librarian, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts
F. E. Croxton	Director, Reader Services Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Melvin Day	Deputy Director, National Library of Medicine, Washington, D.C.
Leslie W. Dunlap	Dean, Library Administration, The University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa
Richard Farley	Director, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland
Eugene Garfield	President, Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Warren J. Haas	Vice-President of Information Services and University Librarian, Columbia University Libraries, New York, New York
Arthur T. Hamlin	Director, Temple University Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
John A. Humphry	State Librarian, New York State Library, Albany, New York
Stephen A. McCarthy	Consultant, Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C.
Robert R. McClarren	Director, North Suburban Library System, Wheeling, Illinois

Name	Title/Organization
Joseph W. Price	Chief, Serial Record Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
David C. Weber	Director, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, California
Alice Wilcox	Director, MINITEX, Minneapolis, Minnesota
James Wood	Director, Bibliographic Support Division, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio

Commissioners	Staff
Andrew A. Aines Joseph Becker Carlos A. Cuadra	Alphonse F. Trezza (Serves as Chairman)

TITLE/DESCRIPTION	Task Force on Computer-to-Computer Protocols
CONTRACTOR	National Bureau of Standards
COORDINATOR	John L. Little
FUNDING	$70,700*
DURATION	15 Months

Team Members:

Name	Title/Organization
James K. Barrentine	Assistant Director, Research and Development Division, Ohio College Library Center, Columbus, Ohio.
Hanan S. Bell	Group Leader for Development, Ballots Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California.
Howard C. Berkowitz	Computer Communications Systems Specialist, MARC Development Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
John D. Day	Systems Analyst, Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois, Houston, Texas.
Nick A. Farmer	Developments Project Manager, System Development Department, Chemical Abstracts Service, Columbus, Ohio.
James G. Hale, Jr.	Systems Support Officer, SADPO, New York Public Library, New York, New York.
Philip L. Long	President, Philip Long Associates, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.
Clarice I MacDonald	Supervisor for On-Line Information Systems, Boeing Computer Service, Seattle, Washington.
William D. Mathews	Director, Systems Division, New England Library Information Network, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

*NCLIS share. Additional support provided by NBS.

Technical Consultants:

Name	Title/Organization
Arthur J. Caisse	Tymnet Three Development Manager, Tymshare Corporation, Cupertino, California.
Jack Speer	Director of Library Information Services, Informatics, Inc., Rockville, Maryland.
Barbara R. Sternick	Head, Data Communications Branch, National Library of Medicine, Rockville, Maryland.
Barry D. Wessler	Director of Network Interfaces, Telenet Communications, Washington, D.C.
David Wolverton	Vice-President for Administration, Brodart, Inc., Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Other Participants:

Henriette Avram	Special Assistant for Network Development, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
George E. Clark, Jr.	Acting Chief, Data Acquisitions and Storage Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
Madeline Henderson	Chief, Computer Information Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
Stephen R. Kimbleton	Chief, Computer Networking Section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
Albrecht J. Neumann	Computer Specialist, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
Thomas N. Pyke, Jr.	Chief, Computer Systems Engineering Division, Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

Commissioners	Staff
Andrew A. Aines	Ruth L. Tighe (Serves as
Joseph Becker	Alphonse F. Trezza Chairperson)

Appendix X

Fiscal Statement

Appropriation	$468,000
Expenditures	
Compensation for personnel	
Staff	126,264
Commission members and consultants	22,507
Benefits	12,807
Subtotal	161,578
Operating expenses	
Office rental, utilities and communications	22,956
Equipment, furniture and furnishings	6,854
Government services	7,622
Printing and reproduction	4,335
Planning, policy, and management evaluations and studies	20,144
Supplies and miscellaneous	3,126
Travel and per diem	41,942
Subtotal	106,979
Research and study contracts	169,875
Interagency contracts and disbursements	29,496
Subtotal	199,371
Returned to Treasury of the U.S.	72
Total	468,000

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